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BIRTHS.

On the 18th July, at Hillside, the Peak, the wife of R. GRAY, of a son.

On Wednesday, the 19th July, 1899, at his residence, MacDonnell Road, Hongkong, the wife of A. DUNN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th July, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Nagasaki, JEAN JULIEN SIBOT, to ANNA LOUISE, the eldest daughter of E. BALMES.

DEATH.

At Nagasaki, on the 8th July, FRANCOIS JEAN BAPTISTE EDOUARD BALMES, aged 51 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 16th June arrived, per M. M. steamer *Oceanien*, on the 15th July (9 days); the American mail of the 17th June arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Doric*, on the 17th July (30 days); and the English mail of the 13rd June arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Parra-matta*, on the 21st July (28 days).

EPITOMS OF THE WEEK.

According to a telegram of 14th July from Peking the Emperor, Kwang Su, received in audience that morning the new German Minister in the Tsuen-ching Palace.—*China Gazette*.

Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., inform us that they have received a telegram from Australia that the s.s. *Airlie* has been floated and arrived in Port Darwin on the 14th instant. The message adds: "The steamer is not apparently damaged."

Mr. Ferguson, President of the Nanking College, has been appointed by H. E. Sheng, Director-General of Southern Railways, to be Foreign Adviser, or as his commission calls him, "Foreign Affairs *Weiyuan*" or deputy, in the head office at Shanghai.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The new treaties came into force in Japan on the 1st July, with the exception of the French and Austrian, which take effect from the 4th of next month. Foreigners are now subject to Japanese jurisdiction, except those of the two nationalities named, and they will follow in a fortnight.

The port of Hankow, which has hitherto held the status of a *chen* or market town, under the jurisdiction of the district magistrate of Han-yang, has, according to a Hankow dispatch, been now raised by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to the dignity of a sub-prefecture in deference to the importance of the place.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A Peking telegram of the 7th July published in the Japanese papers says:—The French Government has asked the Chinese Government to send troops into Yunnan for the protection of French subjects in view of the recent disturbances at Mengtzu. The Chinese Government has instructed the Viceroy of Yunnan to send the troops, but at the same time is imploring the French Government to withdraw the application.

Among Prince Henry's purchases in Tokyo, says the *Japan Mail*, there are to be some very handsome combs and hair-pins for ladies' use, and some rich Japanese costumes. The Prince will also have the pleasure of carrying away some magnificent specimens of lacquer. The Tokyo Municipality have given him a pair of writing boxes of that material, valued at two thousand yen, and the Emperor's present has taken the same form. Lacquer coming from the Imperial collection is always of the very highest type. The *suzuribako* in this case were made by Uyemura Homin, one of the most celebrated among modern lacquer-makers.

The new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Peking were opened on the 1st July. The writer of "Notes on Local Topics" in the *Shanghai Mercury* says:—So Peking has a bank at last—and a macadamized road! Wonders will never cease! And the Empress Dowager has turned reformer! Perhaps that's since she has been able to see the upper storey of the new building, for I hear Messrs. Morrison & Gratton have succeeded in overcoming native prejudices sufficiently to enable the bank manager to take a wide view—literally as well as metaphorically—of his surroundings. Doubtless to the vigorous old lady, who, more than anybody else, sways the destiny of China, the new erection is a solid, concrete presentment of the corporation which supplies the money, a home of wealth, a storehouse of taels, a convenient fountain from which to draw. I am glad that the local bank has had the honour as well as the enterprise to be first in the race to the Capital.

The *Universal Gazette* states that Portugal has been for some time past negotiating with the Chinese Government with a view to establishing a Legation at Peking. It is now said that on the 26th June a Minister was appointed and he will shortly proceed to Peking to present an autograph letter to the Emperor.—*Mercury*.

The narrow gutterway in the Peiho to Tientsin now boasts of a depth of 9ft. 6in., and the bed of the river at Tientsin is lower than it has been for a number of years, which augurs well for the shipping companies. September will see the two large creeks which are being converted into canals under control; consequently it is expected that steamers may possibly reach Tientsin before the close of the season.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Referring to the statement that the mandarin in command of the fort at Bocca Tigris, who fired a blank charge at H.M.S. *Plover*, excused himself on the plea that he mistook the vessel for an Italian man-of-war, the *N. C. Daily News* publishes the following curious and unconvincing correction:—We now learn that, while it is true that a blank charge was fired at the *Plover*, enquiries in the most authoritative quarters prove that the mandarin did not put forward the excuse attributed to him. Indeed, the relations between Italy and China are of the most friendly character and entirely exclude the possibility of such a justification having been advanced by the mandarin.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at Tientsin on the 28th June a paper was read by Mr. C. D. Tenny on Currency Reform in China. Mr. D. H. Mackintosh, the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin was in the chair in opening the proceedings "expressed in a few forceful words his convictions concerning the state of China's finances and his solution of the problem, which was, that China should follow other nations in the adoption of the gold standard. After the Japan-Chinese war Japan adopted the gold standard without financial disturbances or loss of credit, and much of Japan's rapid advance was due to this fact." We may ditto to Mr. Mackintosh. But what would Sir Thomas Jackson say?

In a recent issue of the *Times* we find the following:—"The Government have intimated to the secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom that it is their intention to appoint, as an experiment, two or three commercial agents at foreign inland commercial centres of importance. The sole duty of these agents will be to watch and report upon the extent and progress of trade in specified districts and the opportunities of developing British interests. Suggestions are invited from the chambers of commerce as to the localities in which the proposed agencies can be established to the best advantage. Great Britain at present has commercial attaches at Paris, for France, Belgium, and Switzerland; Berlin, for Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Norway; Madrid, for Spain and Portugal; Constantinople, for Turkey in Europe and Asia and Bulgaria; Vienna, for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece." Perhaps China might be selected as one of the spheres for a commercial attaché, though the officer need not necessarily reside in the interior.

THE GOLD STANDARD FOR CHINA.

(Daily Press, 20th July.)

Mr. D. H. MACKINTOSH, the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin, has pronounced in favour of the adoption of the gold standard by China. The occasion was the reading of a paper on currency reform in China by Mr. TENNY, who stated his object to be to describe the present monetary system of China and show how it differs from that of Western countries, and then consider some of the practical questions that have arisen lately in connection with the irregularities of the copper cash. Mr. TENNY expressed the opinion that there is only one way to reform the currency of China; the Government must abandon entirely the second of the two monetary units, and base the finances consistently on a silver basis; there must be no copper coins in circulation except as subsidiary coinage in the foreign sense, as tokens and pledges of silver. Mr. MACKINTOSH's remarks were made in introducing the reader of the paper, and unfortunately they are not reported in full in the local journal, nor does it appear that Mr. TENNY referred in any way to the point raised. We are told, however, that Mr. MACKINTOSH "expressed in a few forceful words his convictions concerning the state of China's finances and his solution of the problem, which was that China should follow other nations in the adoption of the gold standard. After the Japan-Chinese war Japan adopted the gold standard without financial disturbance or loss of credit, and much of Japan's rapid advance was due to this fact." The latter statement may perhaps be demurred to. The gold standard has not yet been in force in Japan long enough to exert much appreciable influence upon the country's advance, which has proceeded at no greater rate than before; but the effect will make itself felt in the future by promoting the influx of foreign capital, a movement which is now setting in and appears likely to attain large dimensions. When the project of currency reform was under discussion in Japan there were many foreign critics who considered the step fraught with danger; but the apprehensions then entertained have not been verified and at the present time there are few who will venture to question the wisdom of Japan's decision.

It is only a question of time when gold will be the standard of the whole world, and the crucial point for the consideration of states that have up to the present adhered to the silver standard is whether in their particular case the time is ripe for the change. India is about to adopt the gold standard and there is but little doubt that the Straits Settlements and Protected Malay States will follow the same course, and thus with Japan to the east and the Straits Settlements to the west Hongkong will have gold-using neighbours on each side. The Chamber of Commerce has expressed the opinion that this colony must adhere to silver so long as that metal is the measure of value in China; but it is not unlikely that in China itself the change to gold will not be long delayed. Revision of the tariff is to take place shortly and the Chinese Government would neglect a valuable opportunity if it failed to make the duties under the new tariff payable in gold. The Customs revenue is the security for the country's foreign loans and is fully pledged, the lekin of several provinces having had to be thrown in as additional security in the case of the last loan. The loans are in gold, while the revenue is at present in silver, and a decline of a few pence per ounce in

the value of the last named metal would cause grave embarrassment to the Chinese Government. The trade of the country is increasing, it is true, and the Customs revenue increases *pari passu*, and in that way the revenue might keep up to the amount required for the service of the loan even in face of a decline in the value of silver. On the other hand it is possible that the present period of trade expansion may be followed by a few lean years, or a fall in silver may take place suddenly, and China might then find herself in the position of having to elect between partial failure to fulfil her obligations and such an increase of taxation as would cause popular discontent and possibly civil disturbance and foreign intervention. There is only one safe financial policy for a nation having a foreign debt, and that is to have the national revenue and the national liabilities on the basis of a common standard. We in Hongkong know what loss has accrued to the colony's finances by contracting gold debts while the revenue is collected in silver, and the same experience repeated on a larger scale in China might have disastrous consequences, both for the borrowers and the lenders. It is true that silver has been steady for some time past, that there is no immediate prospect of any heavy fall, and there may even be a rise, but all that is a matter of conjecture, whereas certainty of values is essential in national finance. It is to be presumed, therefore, that China will not neglect the opportunity which tariff evasion will afford her of adopting the gold standard. Mr. MACKINTOSH's remarks at Tientsin appear to possess some significance in this connection. He was of course speaking unofficially the gathering he addressed being held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, but we cannot disregard the fact that it was the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who spoke.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD
AND THE OPEN DOOR.

(Daily Press, 19th July.)

The advocates of the so-called "open door" policy seem to experience some difficulty in defining what they mean thereby, also in recognising when a door is open and when it is shut. Their real idea, we take it, is that Great Britain should hold the key of the door, with a right to lock it when she sees fit. This seems to be indicated by the opposition offered to the proposed construction by Russia of a railway to Peking. When that Power raised objections to the mortgage of the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang line to a British syndicate there was a great outcry about the "open door," and Lord CHARLES BERESFORD went so far as to tell us, when Russia carried her point, that the door had been absolutely shut, a statement which he repeated in the House of Commons the other day. At the same time his Lordship objects to Russia making a railway to Peking. Referring to the Anglo-Russian agreement he said:—"By this agreement Russia had the right to construct a railway to the south-west of Peking. . . . If the railway was made he would like to ask what would become of the English capital which had been invested and the other property belonging to the Peking Syndicate? Moreover, what would become of the country which was not designated as the Yangtze region, which had no boundary, and about which no agreement had been made with Russia? He hoped that the Government would put their foot down in connection with

"this question?" Could there be any clearer declaration that, according to the policy of Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, there is to be no "open door" for Russia, so far as the construction of railways is concerned? His Lordship cannot have his cake and eat it, a truism of which he seems to have recognised the validity when writing his recently published book, for in the chapter on railways he says:—"In order 'to secure the 'open door' policy it may be that we shall have to concede to other countries preferential rights, or spheres of interest, as far as railway enterprise is concerned." He goes on, however, to say:—"In my humble opinion, it would be better for British trade and commerce if 'we keep clear of 'spheres of influence' in every shape and form and adhere firmly 'to the 'open door and equal opportunity' policy." According to his speech in the House of Commons, however, his Lordship would not allow Russia to avail of the "open door and equal opportunity" policy, but would have the British Government slam the door in her face. Occasion may possibly arise sometime for slamming the door in Russia's face, but the inconsistency of advocating in one breath an open door policy and a closed door policy is apparent on the face of it.

The question of railway concessions is not covered by the treaty of Tientsin, and, setting that question aside, it is true, as stated by Mr. BRODRICK, that up to this moment the treaty of Tientsin has been observed and no door has been shut; our trade goes wherever it has gone before, and even to places where it formerly did not go. When it is said the treaty of Tientsin has been observed exception must of course be made regarding the frequent infractions of its provisions by the Chinese provincial authorities in respect of the taxation to be imposed on foreign goods; but there has been no attempt by any foreign Power to compel China to act in violation of the instrument. The policy of Great Britain, as it seems to us, should be to see that the treaty is maintained in full vigour, to secure for her own nationals such mining or railway concessions as may be applied for with the *bona fide* intention of working them, and not to get into a fever of excitement about concessions granted to other Powers which do not conflict with our own interests. Lord CHARLES BERESFORD says "What he complained of was that Her Majesty's Government had been shouting and bellowing loudly for the 'open door,' but their action all the time 'had been making for the sphere of 'influence policy.'" As regards railway concessions it appears certain that there must be spheres of influence; as regards trade in imports and exports the conditions are equal for all comers and are likely to continue so. The efforts of the Powers should be directed rather to making China open up her country unreservedly than to "shouting and bellowing"—to use Lord CHARLES BERESFORD's rather inelegant expression—at each other and trying to put spokes in each other's wheels.

Referring to the reported seizure of the Florida the Manila Times of the 30th June says:—"We are asked by Mr. C. S. Robinson to correct the report which we translated from the Comercio yesterday respecting the steam launch Florida, which he says is erroneous and misleading. The Florida, which belongs to Mr. Robinson, was, he says, on its way from Hongkong with its papers all in order, and nothing on board but coal and the crew. The launch will be out of quarantine to-morrow, when she will be moored outside Mr. Robinson's office for inspection."

PEKING AND THE BRITISH
DIPLOMATS.

(Daily Press 17th July.)

The telegraphed announcement by the *Times* correspondent at Peking that the Chinese Government is persistently refusing or ignoring every British demand is not very cheerful reading. The jelly fish has either once more become insensible to prodding, or it has been toughened by hostile influences in the capital. At the present moment the Chinese Government can hardly be said to exist as a body. The Empress Dowager and her advisers in the Grand Council (who are nearly all Manchus) are practically deaf and blind to accomplished facts; they have either been kept in the dark in regard to the changed condition of politics in the Far East, or they obstinately cling to the belief in China's superiority to Western countries and to her power of resisting pressure. The Tsungli Yamen, as at present constituted, is singularly destitute of competent or intelligent men, and the few Ministers there are who have a better acquaintance with politics are more than half afraid of airing what they know would be unacceptable opinions. The intractability being developed by China is serving slowly but surely to deepen the conviction which has been forcing itself upon the minds of the Powers that it is no longer possible to negotiate with Peking, but that some exceptional methods will in future have to be adopted in dealing with the Chinese Imperial Government. There is no disposition at the capital to meet complaints of bad faith and violations of the Treaties, and the continued evasion of these Treaty obligations only serves to beget exasperation and excite disgust.

There are many persons in Great Britain, and Lord CHARLES BERKEFORD has gone over to their camp, who urge that by attempting to exercise too much pressure on China we shall only succeed in breaking up the Empire. We doubt this conclusion. If, however, we can only get justice by the application of the screw let us by all means give it a turn. To hope to win Chinese official gratitude by proffering good advice is to expect the impossible; to dream of earning their respect by generous forbearance is invariably construed by the Oriental into weakness. To talk then of trying to conciliate Chinese opinion with a view to assisting to maintain the "open door" is mere trifling. The only policy now left for Great Britain is that of justice and determination. Great Britain has by treaty acquired large commercial rights and privileges in China, and it must be the care of her Representatives in Peking and in the Treaty Ports to see that none of these are frittered away by infractions of the Treaties. China is tottering to its base, and probably, will be split up into several divisions, if not in name, in actual fact so far as administration goes, before the next decade is completed. In the meantime British interests require sleepless watching at Peking, and the watchdog should possess especial qualifications for the arduous post. Those interests are at present in the hands of a gentleman who, if he will only live up to his name, will make an excellent *locum tenens* for the energetic Minister Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD. He must remember, however, that the eyes of the whole British Empire are upon him, and that 'tis his to make or mar a reputation as a diplomatist.

The report of the Inspector of Schools for 1898 is published in Saturday's *Gazette*. It is confined almost entirely to statistical information.

THE DOMESTIC LABOUR MARKET
IN HONGKONG

(Daily Press, 18th July.)

The state of the labour market in Hongkong at the present time is not conducive to domestic comfort. In all branches of trade wages have for a few years past been rising, and even at the enhanced rates there is a difficulty in securing good workmen. In general business, however, these matters adjust themselves somehow, but it is a different thing when one's domestic affairs become involved, when the clothes cannot be got back from the wash, when servants are difficult to get and when obtained unsatisfactory in quality, and when chair coolies are almost unobtainable on any terms. The head washermen say their workmen have all gone to Manila, a number of boys and tailors have been drafted to the same destination, and as for chair coolies, their services appear to be in such strong demand locally that they are enabled to assume a position of lofty independence. Dismissal possesses no terrors for the coolie, for he knows he can find another place next day, possibly at increased wages, and as he rather likes changes it is generally the employer that is dismissed. When accepting a new engagement the coolie also tries to impose novel conditions, such as that he is not to be required to carry to the Peak, and so forth. It does not appear to us that registration would effect much improvement. The cause of the trouble is that the demand has for the time being outrun the supply, and registration would rather tend to accentuate the scarcity and the consequent increase in the rate of wages. It may be asked why, in a colony like Hongkong, on the coast of an empire with a population of four hundred millions, many of them living on the verge of starvation, good wages should not speedily attract a sufficient supply of labour. Perhaps the Registrar-General's department could assist us to a solution of the problem. *Prima facie* it would seem that the natural influx of labour must be opposed by some artificial obstacle, and this obstacle may probably be found in the guilds and coolie masters, who regulate the supply to suit their own purposes. In the planting colonies when labour runs short a fresh supply is imported, and although the conditions are widely different in Hongkong, it is possible that some relief of the present stringency might be brought about if the Government took steps to let it be known in neighbouring ports that labour was in demand here at good rates. Every day almost there are hundreds of coolies passing through the port as emigrants to other places where they will probably not be able to earn such good wages as they would if they remained here.

PLAGUE AND THE CALL FOR
VOLUNTEERS.

(Daily Press, 19th July.)

At last we appear to be getting out of the wood. There were no fresh cases of plague yesterday and only one death from the disease. The Sanitary Board's call for volunteers to aid in the house-to-house visitation has not been largely responded to and some speculation has been indulged in as to the reason. Both our contemporaries have ascribed it to an alleged feeling amongst the 1894 volunteers that their services were insufficiently recognised. For our own part we do not think that that consideration had anything to do with it; on the contrary we believe that assistance would have been forthcoming as

readily as in 1894 had it been felt that the same necessity existed, and that without any thought of reward whatever. The non-response to the call for volunteers on the present occasion was, we believe, due to two considerations, first, that the epidemic was on its last legs when the call was made and that the fight was virtually over, a consideration which yesterday's returns prove to have been well founded; and, in the second place, to the prevalent impression that the Government could obtain all the assistance it required by paying for it in the ordinary way and that the call for volunteers was therefore unnecessary, even had it been made at the beginning instead of the end of the epidemic.

SUPREME COURT.

18th July.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. M. GOODMAN
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THE UN LOONG MURDERS.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. H. E. Pollock)—Will your lordship kindly allow me to mention the case No. 2 on the calendar—the case of conspiracy to murder. My learned friend Mr. Francis appears for two of the prisoners. I would ask your lordship if it is convenient to kindly take that case on Monday next at half-past ten. The special jury originally summoned to try the charge of murder with which these men are also charged could also try this case. I understand that my learned friend is agreeable to this.

His Lordship—Are you going to proceed with the charge of murder.

Mr. Francis—If your lordship will permit me to say so, I intend when the question comes before the Court on Monday next to challenge my friend's right to do that.

The Acting Attorney-General—Will your lordship kindly sit at half-past ten on Monday instead of ten o'clock.

After some further conversation it was decided to take both the murder case and the conspiracy to murder case on Monday next.

Mr. Andrew, who had been summoned as a special juror, asked to be released on account of having business in Canton, but His Lordship could not see his way to doing this, adding that it was always inconvenient for business men to have to attend, but they all had to postpone their private business arrangements for a public duty.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

Chan Lai, alias Tsang Cheung, was charged with disobeying an order of banishment. He pleaded not guilty.

The following composed the jury—Messrs. A. H. Silverthorne, M. da Silva Guimarães, J. M. da Silva Rozario, A. H. Barlow, F. H. Hohnke, Wau Kai Mi, and L. C. do Rozario.

The Acting Attorney-General said defendant was charged with returning from banishment within the period of five years for which he was banished by order of the Governor in Council. It was alleged by the prosecution that an order was made by the Governor in Council on the 31st January, 1896, prohibiting defendant from residing in the colony for a period of five years. A book containing the photograph of defendant would be produced, and also a book containing certain entries as to particulars, corresponding with a description of defendant.

Evidence was given by Inspector Robertson, Warder Souza, and Sergeant Sim.

The jury found defendant guilty, and His Lordship sentenced him to 12 months' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF RAPE.

Chan Yan was charged on two counts—(1) rape and (2) defilement of a girl between 12 years and 16 years. He pleaded not guilty.

The jury was the same as in the previous case. The Acting Attorney-General having made a statement in regard to the case, evidence was called.

The jury found prisoner not guilty on the first count and guilty on the second.

His Lordship, who expressed his approval of the decision of the jury, sentenced prisoner to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

19th July.

THE ARMED ROBBERY IN THE UN LOONG DISTRICT.

Ng Shan, U Choi, Wong Sam, Long Yau, Wong Po, Wong Sang, Tau Sing, and Chan Sam were charged with committing a robbery with arms at Cheung Po, in the sub-district of Pat-heung, in the district of Un Loong, and stealing \$1,500 and a quantity of articles, the property of Cheung Cheung, on the 6th inst. They pleaded not guilty.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. A. O. Gutierrez, J. H. W. Armstrong, J. A. da C. V. Ribeiro, Herbert Glyde, Lionel H. M. Browne, Willy von Uffel, and Albert Abraham.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. H. E. Pollock) said: prisoners were charged with being concerned with stealing a good deal of property mentioned in the indictment from a house at Cheung Po. A man called Cheung Cheung, who lived in this village, would tell the jury that on the night of July 6th, somewhere about midnight, he was sitting up fanning himself when he heard a noise on the roof, and on looking he saw nine or ten men standing up on the roof. One of the men called out to him that he would shoot him dead. Cheung Cheung at once took alarm. He ran through a room in which his son had a cubicle into another room, where he remained for half an hour, whilst a considerable quantity of property and \$1,500, mostly in Hongkong Bank notes, were being stolen from the room from which he had run. In the course of the half hour prosecutor heard two shots fired. Why they were fired was not clear, as there was no evidence that anybody was hit. When prosecutor's son heard the noise he rushed into the room where his father had been sitting and found there ten men, who were strangers to him. They at once seized him, and he was pressed on to the floor with his face downwards, a man sitting on his back and pressing some sharp instrument close to his back. He was kept in this position, his queue being fastened to a table, while the robbers were ransacking the place. No one could identify prisoners as being present on the night in question. The way in which they were identified with this robbery was as follows: The police were informed of the robbery shortly after it occurred, and Chinese Police Sergeant 221, U. Po, made enquiries into the matter, and as the result of these enquiries he went at about five o'clock on the morning of the 8th July, about 29 hours after the robbery, along with Inspector Robertson and some Chinese lukongs, on board a junk which was anchored at Tsoi Hok-Tsui, somewhere near Samsui-po, and here were found a considerable quantity of the stolen property and seven of the prisoners, the eighth prisoner being subsequently arrested in the street on the police getting information of his having sold some bangles stolen from Cheung Cheung's house to another man.

The evidence given at the Magistracy was repeated.

The third, fourth, and fifth prisoners were acquitted. The remainder were found guilty and were ordered to come up for sentence next morning.

July 20.

THE ARMED ROBBERY IN UN LOONG DISTRICT.

The five Chinamen (the other three being discharged) found guilty of committing an armed robbery at Cheung Po, in the sub-district of Pat-heung, in the district of Un Loong, came up for sentence.

His Lordship, in delivering sentence, said—You five men were unanimously found guilty by the jury yesterday of together committing an armed robbery at the house of one Cheung Cheung, situated at Cheung Po in the Un Loong district of the New Territory. I think you Ng Shan, the first prisoner are the most culpable, for it was your junk that was used to bring away the stolen property. You were in my opin-

ion the ringleader. I sentence you to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and to be whipped with 20 strokes of a birch within the first week of your imprisonment. As regards the others the sentence upon each is imprisonment with hard labour for four years, and that each of you be whipped with 20 strokes of a birch within the first week of your imprisonment. This sentence is passed upon the second count of the information. As regards the first count I sentence you, each, nominally to four years' imprisonment with hard labour, but as the imprisonment will run concurrently with that on the second count it will not in reality increase your sentence.

THE ARMED ROBBERY AT WONG KOK TSUI.

Lam Yeung, Un Hap, Yung U, and Lim Leung were charged with committing an armed robbery at Wong Kok Tsui, near Shaui-kiwan, on the 9th June. They pleaded not guilty.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. G. A. Caldwell, B. L. de Carvalho, Osca Baptista, M. da Silva Guimaraes, J. S. Perry, W. F. Hatherly, and F. H. Hohnke.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. H. E. Pollock) said that this robbery was committed upon a man called Wong Tai, and it would be proved that there was stolen from him, in the early morning of the 9th June, a sum of \$30 and several articles. Wong Tai and his wife were sleeping in a cubicle at about two o'clock on the morning in question when the woman called out something and awoke Wong Tai. A man who was standing inside the cubicle pointed a revolver at him and said "I have come to ask money from you." Wong Tai replied, "Please do not touch me; take what you like." The robber asked where the money was, and prosecutor pointed to a drawer in the dressing table. The robber opened the drawer and took out \$30, also opening a box and taking some things out. Wong Tai and his wife would identify first prisoner as the man. They would also identify second prisoner as the man who was at the door handing the things out. There were three men in the cubicle. With regard to the third and fourth prisoners some of the stolen property was found in their possession.

The evidence given at the Magistracy was repeated.

The jury found prisoners guilty, and His Lordship sentenced them to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, each of them being also ordered to receive 20 strokes with the birch rod within a week of sentence.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A BANK SHROFF.

Yeung Cheung U alias Yeung Kwan, formerly shroff at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was charged with falsification of accounts. He pleaded not guilty.

The jury was composed of Messrs. A. H. Silverthorne, A. C. Oldort A. Abraham, J. Baptista, D. Kennedy, F. F. dos Santos, and Willy von Uffel.

Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for defendant.

Mr. Francis said that for the last five or six years defendant had been in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as one of their shroffs, and he remained in their employ up to the end of the month of May last. For some time previous to his leaving his special employment was in the Savings Bank Department, which was for the time being in charge of Mr. Sexton, a European assistant in the bank. The duty of defendant in that department was principally, when any one came to put money in, to receive the money, count it fill in a memorandum, putting in the name of the person making the deposit and the amount of money deposited, this memorandum being handed over to the European clerk in charge. It was also an important part of defendant's duty, when money was paid to a savings bank depositor, to fill up a slip with the name of the person and the amount to be withdrawn, and submit that also to the European employed in charge for signature. Defendant's general duties were also to assist in the office in any way he was directed. The Savings Bank was simply a branch department of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. As in most savings banks the method of doing business was, when anybody came in and wanted to make a deposit they

received a pass book from the bank in which the amount of their deposits was marked down. When a man opened an account his name and the number of the ledger folio were written on a white label on the back of the book, and one of the columns in the inside of the book was for the European clerk to put his initials as recognising that the money had been paid in. The book was handed to the depositor to be kept by him, as evidence of his deposit. When a depositor wanted to draw money out of the bank he took this book to the bank, drew what money he wanted, and the amount was entered on the other side of the account, and in a column on the left hand side headed "received," he put his initials or wrote his name. These books, which were printed specially for the bank, were kept in a vault or strong place in the back, and the European assistant in charge of the savings bank department brought up 20 or 30 at a time and these were placed in a cupboard accessible to any of the Chinese shroffs or others employed in the department. On the 6th June, the police for some purpose were making a search in the house in which defendant and his family resided, and in a cubicle Sergeant Collett found a savings bank book, which bore on the outside the name of Yeung Kan-sai but no ledger number, and on the debtor side of the book appeared the following "1899, May 1st, by cash \$50; May 2nd, by cash \$250; May 3rd by cash \$25; May 4th, by cash \$250," and in the column headed "paid," where the European clerk in charge usually put his initials, was written "Y Hwang." It was in respect of the finding of that book in defendant's possession and in respect of the entries contained therein, that the present charge was brought. Under a local Ordinance it was an offence for any clerk, or servant, or officer, to make any false entry in any book belonging to their employer with intent to defraud. The charge against defendant was that on the 4th May, the latest of these dates, he then being a clerk, or shroff, or servant, or officer in the employ of the bank, made an entry in a book belonging to the Bank which was in fact a false entry—that was, he made an entry in a bank deposit book with the object of inducing the bank to believe that these four sums of \$250 each had been deposited in the Hongkong Savings Bank to the credit of Yeung Kan San, when as a matter of fact no such deposits had ever been made in the Bank. The prosecution had to satisfy the jury that defendant was at the date that these entries were made—say broadly in May last—in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as a clerk or servant or officer, the second question was, did he make the entries which appeared in this book; the third question was, were those entries false; and the last and most important question was, whether he did it with intent to defraud.

The prosecution then called their evidence, and the further hearing was adjourned.

In answer to Mr. Slade, Sergeant Collett said he had heard that some one had secured \$30,000 from the Bank by means of a fraudulent telegraphic transfer, but when he searched defendant's house he found nothing in connection with that.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 10th July.—Present: Messrs. R. M. Gray (Chairman), A. McConachie (Vice-Chairman), A. Haupt, Sir Thomas Jackson, Mr. W. Poate, Mr. H. A. Ritchie, Mr. N. A. Siebs, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, and Mr. R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting (held on the 19th June) were read and confirmed.

THE SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

In accordance with the decision come to at the last meeting, a letter was, on the 20th June, addressed to the Government drawing attention to the growing evil caused by the displacement of the local subsidiary coins by the tokens issued from the Canton Mint, through the latter being sold at a discount.

To this a reply was received on the 30th June, stating that the matter had been engaging the attention of the Governor, and that His Excellency would be glad if the Chairman of the Chamber would accept a place on the Commission he proposed to appoint to inquire into the subject.

A reply was despatched to the Colonial Secretary on the 3rd July, accepting this invitation.

BILL TO AMEND THE RAW OPIUM ORDINANCE, 1887.

The Secretary reported that pursuant to instructions given at the last monthly meeting, he visited the various opium merchants, and, having obtained their views on the provisions of the draft Bill, on the 22nd June drafted a letter to the Government, but this had not yet been passed by the Committee.

A further despatch was received on the 3rd July from the Government requesting that early attention might be given to the draft Ordinance and a reply returned as soon as possible.

Some suggestions for amendment of the Chamber's letter by Mr. Whitehead were brought forward, but as time did not admit of full consideration, it was decided to circulate them for separate consideration by the members of the Committee.

THE PIERS ORDINANCE, 1899.

The Secretary reported that, as was decided at last meeting, a letter criticising this Bill was sent to the Government on the 23rd June, but so far no reply had been received.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEKIN FARM ON KEROSINE IN KWANGTUNG

The Secretary stated that nothing further had been heard on this subject from the British Consul at Canton.

A letter dated 20th June had, however, been received from Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., enclosing cutting from the *Daily Press* relating to the establishment of a Farm for collection of lekin on kerosine and cotton yarn in Hainan, and mentioning as a fact of importance that a firm of Chinese who were British subjects had a share in the Farm.

Attention was drawn to an announcement in the *Daily Press* that the Consuls at Hoihow had taken steps to secure the early abolition of this monopoly, and the Chairman expressed a hope that a similar fate would soon overtake the Kwangtung Farm.

REUTER'S POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

Read letter from Reuter's Agent, dated 1st July, preferring a courteously worded request that the Committee would consider the justice, under the circumstances of an augmented service and a reduced exchange, of increasing the subscription paid by the Chamber by one hundred dollars per month.

After some discussion,

It was resolved, by a majority, to accede to the request, but to ask for a further improvement of the service, and to draw attention to the unsatisfactory nature and extent of the information supplied in the commercial telegrams.

CABLE RATES FROM INDIA TO EUROPE.

Read letter from Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, dated 21st June, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by that Chamber in connection with the cost of cable messages between Great Britain and the East, and calling attention to the necessity for combined action on the part of the Chambers of Commerce in the East on this matter.

Decided to take action after looking into the subject.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES ON JUNK-BORNE GOODS.

Read letter from the River Steamboat Companies, dated 7th July, asking whether in view of the continued extensions of this system by the Hoppe, which had gradually diverted nearly all the carriage of exports from the steamers to native junks, the Chamber is inclined to re-open this important question.

The Chairman pointed out that on previous occasions the Chamber had made every effort to obtain justice for the Shipping Companies, but that it was always checkmated on the point of actual proof, although the circumstantial evidence was perfectly plain. He thought that the new points in the letter before them might be brought forward, especially as the Chamber had always pronounced itself in favour of one

Custom House under the Foreign Customs Service instead of the present dual system.

Mr. Poate said that it had been found quite impossible to obtain the actual proof required as naturally no native would come forward with evidence. He understood that efforts were being made in London to bring up this question, and he thought it well that action should be taken on this side at the same time.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead suggested that figures should be given showing by comparison the steady diversion of the carrying trade to junks caused by these differential duties.

It was decided to address the British Minister at Peking on the subject, and furnish some statistics which would serve to illustrate the case, though no documentary proof of the Hoppe's reduction of duty to junk-borne cargo could be given.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the preceding meeting, an invitation has been sent to Mr. A. M. Townsend, the agent in New York of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to represent the Chamber at the above Congress in October next.

The Secretary stated that letters announcing this fact were also, on the 26th June, sent to the local Government and to the Director of the Commercial Museums, Philadelphia.

INDEX OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

The Secretary stated that the cabinet containing the card index of American manufacturers and merchants sent by the Philadelphia Commercial Museums had arrived and was now available for reference by members of the Chamber and others.

THE IMPORT OF AMERICAN FLOUR INTO COCHIN-CHINA.

The following notice, in the *Journal Officiel de L'Indo-Chine Française* of the 26th June, had been brought to the notice of the Chamber by the Government:—

Avis.

"Le Conseil d'hygiène, dans sa réunion de 12 juin, 1899, a décidé que les farines importées d'Amérique par le port de Hongkong ne pourraient être admises en Cochinchine qu'autant qu'elles seraient accompagnées d'un certificat du Consul de France à Hongkong, établissant: "1o Qu'elles n'ont pas été entreposées à terre; "2o Que les navires qui les reçoivent ont été en quarantaine pendant leur séjour sur la rade de Hongkong."

THE CHAMBER'S FUNDS.

The Secretary reported that, with the concurrence of the Committee, he had invested \$2,000 of the Chamber's credit balance in the purchase of four of the Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Mortgage Debentures.

It was agreed to ask the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to hold the Debentures in safe custody.

This concluded the business.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 14th July.

THE TYPHOON AND FLOODS.

The typhoon and rains of the last week have turned Manila, wet enough at best, into an immense pond with gutters over a foot deep in muddy water. Sampaloc district, five minutes' drive from the Escolta, was completely flooded so that people were forced into the upper storeys of the houses. The local police barracks was completely surrounded and soldiers stood guard and carried on patrol duty in two feet of running water. All the hundreds of creeks that intersect the city overflowed their banks and boats were seen on dozens of streets. The grass vendors who supply the food for the horses passed up Calle San Luis and on to the Luneta in their native bancas. After a few days of this kind one does not wonder at the Philippine custom of carrying baskets, bundles, and all sorts of articles on the top of the head.

Admiral Watson, who succeeded Dewey, had a narrow escape on the Pasig. His launch was about to pass under the Puente Espana when the roaring current caught it up and jammed it broadside into, the stone piers, breaking the funnel and tearing off the gunwale. For a

few moments there was considerable danger until the launch was forced through and out into the lower river.

In twelve hours 7.39 inches of rain fell over the district of Manila. This is something unprecedented even for the tropics, and I doubt if the local records show a much heavier storm. The soldiers in the trenches suffered the most, as in many places the camps were inches under water, and it was absolutely impossible for the ration carts and bull teams to reach them, although many attempts were made to plough through the mud.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS GOING HOME.

The best of the army in the Philippines, the Volunteer soldiers, are rapidly moving homeward. They have been kept long beyond their time of enlistment just on account of the experience they had gained and the excellent health records they made, but at last the wheels of the government have begun to move and many regulars are coming to replace them. No one realizes the value of the Volunteers more than General Otis, and he has kept them on his own responsibility, in spite of repeated demands for their return. This week the Colorado regiment sails for America by the transport *Warren*.

BERI-BERI ATTACKS THE PRISONERS.

The dreaded beri-beri, that has in former years created such havoc among the Filipinos, has made its appearance in Bilibid Prison, where several hundred natives are confined. The surgeons are making every effort to stop the spread the disease.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Local civil government has been established in the towns of Paranaque, Las Pinas, Bacoor, and Imus, and is apparently working successfully. General Lawton and Commissioner Dean Worcester visited these places and called on the natives to organize, at the same time explaining the attitude of the United States Government and the privileges it granted. In less than one hour each town had chosen its mayor and the other offices have been gradually filled. San Pedro Macati and Santa Ana are following in the lead of these southern cities.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The work of the Supreme Court so happily put in operation a short time ago is not running as smoothly as might be desired. A serious difficulty has risen taking its life from the Bar Association of Manila. A petition has been formed headed by Sr. D. Arelyano, the President of the Supreme Court, asking that no lawyer be admitted to the bar who is not native born. This of course precludes all Americans and foreigners from practising in the Islands and creates an open and shut game for the Filipinos. The petition is receiving serious consideration and while most people call the proposition ridiculous on the very face of it, the outcome is not yet clear.

THE NEW ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE

OPENING CONVERSAZIONE.

The members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong celebrated the opening of their new rooms at No. 2, Praya Central, by holding a *Conversazione* on Saturday evening, a function which H.E. Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., honoured with his presence. Lient. R. P. Hobson, of the U. S. Navy, a number of ladies, and representative gentlemen, were also present.

The Institution is now in possession of rooms of which the members may well be proud. They are eight in number and include a handsome social hall, a couple of billiard rooms, a reading room, a smoking room, a bar room, a ladies' room, and an office and manager's room. The old rooms were also on the Praya, further west, but were by no means so conveniently situated. The entrance was anything but cheering, and before the rooms could be reached several long flights of stairs had to be climbed. The result was that the rooms were not patronised so much by the members as it is hoped the new ones will be.

The first meeting at which the proposal to take fresh rooms was considered was held on the 4th of March last. Mr. D. Gillies, the President of the Institution presiding, and at that meeting the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That the managing

committee of this Institute be and is hereby empowered to lease the premises now occupied by Messrs. Siemens and Co. from Mr. Chater at the monthly rental of \$350, and to make the best arrangements possible for subletting the present rooms to one or more suitable tenants. At a subsequent meeting this resolution was confirmed and the committee were directed to make the final arrangements. At the first meeting Mr. J. W. Kinghorn (chairman of the committee) gave a few facts connected with the history of the Institution from its birth up to date. He said that the first regular meeting was held on the 1st October, 1890. The committee had the greatest difficulty in obtaining suitable premises. They held no less than six special meetings before it was finally decided that their habitation should be at No. 16 Praya Central and it was in that place that the first general meeting of members took place on the 2nd December of the same year, there being 23 members present at that meeting. The inaugural meeting of the Institute was held on the 8th January, 1891, and took the form of a social party. The Institute during the year made very good progress. The first annual meeting was held on the 30th January, 1892, the committee reporting that the membership had grown steadily from 92 in December, 1890, to 197 in December, 1891. Everything went on very well until April, 1892, when the questions of rooms came up again. Several meetings were held and on the 4th July in the same year the first lease of the premises which have just been vacated was signed.

The new rooms looked at their best on Saturday evening, they having been beautifully decorated by a decoration committee composed of Messrs. Ramsey, Skinner, and Ordish. The social hall was resplendent with coloured lights and the pillars were gracefully entwined with greenery. A glass tank filled with gold fish and illuminated with electricity looked very pretty. It had been fixed up by Mr. Bows, of one of the Empress boats.

The proceedings were fixed to commence at nine o'clock, and a few minutes after the hour struck. His Excellency and Viscount Suirdale made their appearance, being received by Mr. Kinghorn and other members of the committee and escorted to a seat in the social hall.

Mr. KINGHORN, who acted as Chairman, then said—Your Excellency and ladies and gentlemen, owing to the unfortunate absence of our President, Mr. Gillies, this evening the honour has fallen upon me, to extend to you a hearty welcome and to thank you for coming here to-night to assist the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in making another step of progress and advancement. This Institution was incorporated in 1891 and since then has, in a quiet unassuming way, been doing some good work of its kind. As some folks have an idea that it is connected in some way with trade unionism perhaps I had better try to explain briefly what its aims and objects are. It must be evident to anyone who cares to think on the subject at all that in the millions of tons of steam shipping that come to this port year by year there is a large number of engineers in those vessels who, having no home ties in this part of the world, require a place of this kind for relaxation from their very onerous duties; and also in which to read the latest technical literature, so that they may keep themselves posted in the improvements that are continually taking place in their profession. The days have gone by when an engineer can go blundering along in the old finger and thumb fashion, and unless he takes an intelligent interest in his profession and seeks by reading and study and converse with men who perhaps have better opportunities than himself, he will soon fall out of the race and be not only a failure in himself but a source of heavy loss to his employer. (Hear, hear.) I have said this Institution has nothing to do with trade unionism and takes no cognisance of any dispute between the employer and the employed; but it might be called a trade union in the sense that it is a combination for the mutual instruction and improvement of the marine engineers and shipbuilders. We have about 400 names on the roll, and of these about one hundred are transitory members, and our average membership is about 300—a very small proportion of the engineers

frequenting this port, but we have never really had sufficient accommodation, and our little ceremony here to-night is the result of our desire to extend the benefits of this Institution to a greater number, and we asked your Excellency to assist this evening in taking that step which we hope will lead to yet greater results. (Hear, hear.) It is acknowledged that the shipping is the life blood of this important Crown Colony, and we humbly submit that the professions represented in this Institution are as the life blood to the shipping—(hear, hear)—for without the engineer our steamers could not get along, and when they are in want of repairs we could do without the shipbuilder. (hear, hear.) We maintain that the shipowner or agent should take this Institution seriously, for he will acknowledge that the expenses in the engine-room department often turn the scales as to whether the vessel will earn money or not. The careful intelligent engineer is sure to be the most economical and it is only in an Institution of this kind that he can get the opportunity of studying the great improvements that are being made every day in his profession. I am not quite certain if all the members will agree with the next thing I have to say, and that is, that your Excellency and the Naval and Military authorities in this important Crown Colony should take this Institution seriously. We all know that in time of trouble this Colony will have to depend principally for its protection on the Navy. I say this without prejudice to the other arm of the service, which in the event of war with any foreign power will have plenty of work to do, and our gallant Volunteers will not be last in the breach—(hear, hear.)—but I maintain without the ships we are lost. And who are the principal men on the ships? We say the engineers. It is a very curious thing that of all the speeches made by Navy Leaguers they have said very little about the engineers, and it was not until they spoke up themselves and pointed out the weakest spot in the whole organisation that they were given any attention. Now they have more than their share and you cannot open an engineering journal without seeing a speech by some one on the subject, and the Board of Trade have also taken the matter up and it might be said that the question of the day is the higher education of our engineers. The amount of machinery on board of a modern man-of-war is bewildering to the uninitiated, and the amount of care and attention it requires is not easy to calculate. On this far eastern station in the event of trouble where are these men to be recruited from? There are a few R.N.R.'s among our members, but there ought to be ten times the number. Navy League please note, and if the authorities would only take this Institution seriously I think it would have grand results. (Hear, hear.) This Institute is of course self-supporting. The members have all the creature comforts they require and there is no want of talent for our smoking concerts when in a lighter vein. We have lately started a Football Club in connection with the Institution and we mean to have a try for the shield next season. (Hear, hear.) The only thing we want is a fair share of the ground, and we have no doubt that by making application in the proper quarter we shall not be left out in the training. I shall now conclude my remarks by calling on your Excellency to declare the rooms opened, and we hope that before your time comes to leave Hongkong we shall have the pleasure of calling on you to lay the foundation stone of our very own Institution. (Applause.)

His Excellency, who was greeted with applause, said—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it has given me great pleasure to respond to your invitation to come here this evening and assist at this interesting ceremony of the opening of a new Institution. I have listened to the chairman's opening address with very great interest, as I am sure all present have, and I look forward in the future to hearing most interesting papers, if you will allow me, read in this room. (Hear, hear.) I take it that engineers and shipbuilders of all kinds are eligible as members of the Institute, and among them electrical engineers, who may be able to give us an interesting paper as to why this electric light went out, and as to why we at this table should be the only people deprived of a punkah.

(Laughter.) (His Excellency was referring to the fact that the electric light and the electric fan over his table had for the time being refused to act.) It is a great thing that the marine engineers, shipbuilders, and others engaged in the profession in Hongkong should have such a charming room as this in which to meet, and where they can read, and discuss professional questions. (Hear, hear.) I have listened with great interest and pleasure to the "solo" of Mr. Kinghorn, and I won't deprive you any longer of the pleasure of listening to the other items on the programme, but will conclude by declaring this Institution open and wishing it every success in the future. (Applause.)

The programme which followed included a quartet by Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. Hand, Mr. Mirow, and Mr. Crispin, songs by Mrs. Hand, Messrs. G. P. Lammert, T. Longworth, and Mr. Crispin, and a pianoforte selection by Mr. A. G. Ward. The band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers was in attendance and played several pieces of music. A pleasant evening was brought to a conclusion by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

SEQUEL TO THE PEAK DOG RAID.

MAJOR LONG SUMMONED FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, before Mr. Gompertz, Acting Police Magistrate, Major Long was charged that on the 7th of July he did unlawfully behave in a disorderly manner at the Peak Tramway terminus whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned, contrary to Ordinance 14 of 1845, section 13.

Captain Superintendent May said—In this case, your Worship, I applied for a summons on facts which have come to my knowledge since the hearing of the case which took place a few days ago. If I had been in possession of this evidence at that time I would have called it. The facts are briefly these—

Major Long—May I interrupt for a moment. I wish to raise a question of law, whether there is any right for me to appear here at all. I think I am within my rights for the moment before the case proceeds in taking the question of the legality of the charge against me.

The Magistrate—I do not know if you know what you are charged with.

Major Long—I have got a copy of the summons. I am going on the well-established principle of law that a man once convicted or acquitted of a criminal offence cannot be tried again. Although this particular offence is a different one it is practically the same, and if the objection is not allowed it really amounts to this, that you can try a man as often as you like, because it is only necessary to slightly alter the charge. I maintain that where a man is brought forward on an offence you drop all the minor charges and try him on the principal offence of assaulting the Police and the minor one of disorderly conduct should drop aside—the one principal charge covering the lot.

The Magistrate—That is quite right, but you are charged on a different set of facts. The evidence is new, and the charge now before me is not granted on the same set of facts.

Major Long—It is the business of the Police to come forward with their case complete, instead of which they rush in to the Court unprepared. The offence was committed on the 7th, and on the 8th the Police applied for a summons. For some curious reason—perhaps the Police can explain it—I was not served with a summons until the day before the case was brought forward. They now come forward with a little pettifogging charge that is unworthy of any man to bring forward against a gentleman. It shows malice and spite.

His Worship—I think you had better let the Captain Superintendent open his case.

Major Long—Do you rule they can bring as many charges as they like against me?

His Worship—Not on the same facts.

Major Long—The principal has been disposed of and the minor charges ought to have been dropped also. If you charge a man with burglary and he is dismissed, you do not charge him with breaking a window. Will your Worship take notice of my objection that I protest against the charge that it is bad in law?

The Magistrate noted the objection.

The Captain Superintendent, continuing his opening, said that on the 7th inst. a Chinese constable was under orders to look after stray dogs without collars. He noticed a dog without a collar near the Peak terminus and went towards it, whereupon a lady interfered and he took no further action. Then defendant came on the scene, and without enquiring what the constable's business was he proceeded to assault him by taking from him the pole supplied to him for catching dogs and threw it away. The policeman endeavoured to explain, but defendant told him in an angry tone of voice to get away. Defendant then went to the Tramway Station and on a seat there he saw sitting two employees of the Tramway Company—one an engineer and the other a brakesman. A conversation took place between defendant and these men. Defendant said there were a lot of coolies going about catching dogs and he wished them to give them a good hiding when they saw them at it and he would be responsible. These men had been in the colony for some time, and they replied that perhaps they were police who had been sent out for the purpose of catching stray dogs. Defendant asked by whose orders, and one of the men replied that no doubt by the orders of Captain May. Defendant then said Captain May had no business to issue such orders and he did not care who had issued them, and added "You go for them and give them a good hiding and I will take the responsibility." If he succeeded in proving these facts, which he thought he should not have the slightest difficulty in doing, he should have to ask His Worship in justice to the force which he had the honour to command, and in justice to the public, whose servants after all the police were, to extend to the force, and especially to the Chinese portion of it, that protection which the law provides—unless Major Long was inclined to come to his senses, to acknowledge that he acted in a wrong-headed manner, and to tender an apology to the police, in which case he did not wish to press the case unduly.

The first witness called was P.C. Lo Hing. On the Captain Superintendent beginning to question him—

Major Long interrupted. He said he objected most strongly to Captain May putting questions in the way he did. The last time he was there Captain May put deliberately leading questions into the witness's mouth. Captain May should put his questions in the proper manner.

His Worship—This is being done to save time.

The Captain Superintendent—I am entitled to take my witness through his evidence.

The Chinese constable then gave his evidence. He said he was stationed in the Hill district, and that on the 7th instant he received orders from the inspector to catch dogs without collars and apparently ownerless. He took with him a bamboo with a rattan noose. When he got to the Tram Station he saw a brown dog with no collar and no badge. He went close up to it so that he could see more clearly and an English lady told him not to catch the dog. He did not move, but told her she had better go to the Police Station to get a license. She replied that she would tell the master. Then a European whom witness identified as Major Morris, came and spoke to the lady, and then Major Morris called an Indian constable. Then defendant came up, called witness to him, took his bamboo from him and threw it away. He intended to speak to him and tell him he was a constable, but defendant, who appeared to be very angry, said "get away, get away." Witness then went to the Police Station. He returned to the Tram Station with a European officer and found that defendant had gone down to Hongkong. The yellow dog was still there. It was without a collar.

James Vanstone, a brakesman in the employ of the Tramway Company, said that about 4-4 on the afternoon of the 7th inst., he was at the Peak Terminus waiting for the tram when he saw Major Long there. The Major, speaking to him and Mr. Duncan, engineer, who was sitting with him, said, "I wish you men if you see any of those fellows outside noosing any dogs to give them a good hiding and I will be responsible." Witness replied, "I'll watch interfering with them; those are police acting un-

derorders." Major Long asked, "Whose orders?" and I replied "No doubt Captain May's order." Major Long said, "He had no business to give such an order." I said, "If you'll write to Captain May you'll no doubt get the matter set right. I cannot interfere." Major Long said, "I'll write to the Captain on the matter. I don't care who they are, if you'll hide them I'll be responsible." Witness said, "I suppose they're told to pick up stray dogs; what are they to do?" Major Long replied, "There are no stray dogs at the Peak, they all belong to Europeans." I said, "They are catching dogs without collars." Major Long replied, "That's all rot, I can't keep a collar on my big dogs; they pull it off as fast as I put it on."

In reply to Major Long, witness said he saw a number of people standing outside the Tram Station, and understood that there was something going on. The conversation only lasted about two minutes and was exactly as he had stated as near as possible. Defendant did not tell them they were police. He went down to Hongkong in the same tram as brakesman as defendant. He heard a lot of conversation going on in the tram, but he could not say what it was about.

Captain Superintendent May objected to Major Long cross-examining witness as to matters which he had not mentioned in his evidence.

His Worship ruled that Major Long had the right to ask the questions he was asking.

Major Long had, however, no more questions to ask.

On being re-examined by Captain Superintendent May, witness said Major Long made use of the expression "I don't care who they are. If you will hide them I'll be responsible."

His Worship called witness's attention to the fact that this answer did not agree with that he had given to Major Long, but witness said it was the correct one.

Robert Duncan, an engineer in the employ of the Peak Tramway, also gave evidence as to the conversation with Major Long at the Peak terminus on the afternoon of the 7th inst., Major Long, referring to the constables attempt to catch the dog, saying, "If you see any of those fellows, at that game again give them a hiding and I'll be responsible." Witness replied that they might be police, whereupon Major Long said, "I don't care who they are; if you see them doing it again give them a hiding and I'll be responsible."

In answer to Major Long witness said that the latter remark was made to him.

This concluded the case for the police.

Major Long said—The first witness I should like to call in my defence is the Captain Superintendent of Police. If your Worship will kindly direct him to get into the box I wish to ask him certain questions as to the legality of the police in their proceedings in this case. In the last case, the police gave evidence very fully as to the necessity of sending police in plain clothes to capture dogs; I would like to ask the Captain Superintendent of Police certain questions with regard to this Dogs Ordinance. I have got a copy of it, but I have not got the police regulations.

Mr. May—I object to answer these questions: it would be entirely irrelevant.

Major Long—I maintain the police have acted in an illegal manner from the start of the case till the end, and I would like to ask the Captain Superintendent of Police to produce their authority. I presume the police are the same as I or any other subject, they are amenable to the law of the land. I should also like the Captain Superintendent put in the box as it is most material to prove that there is a large amount of animus. It is a trivial case, quite trivial, and it is unworthy of the Police to bring such a case, and I maintain I am within my rights to examine the Captain Superintendent of Police as to the statements he has given in evidence and as to his having given certain orders.

Mr. May—I have given no evidence at all.

Major Long—Your witnesses have given the evidence, and in your examination of the witnesses you have referred to the Dogs Ordinance.

Mr. May—This charge is one of disorderly conduct in inciting persons to a breach of the peace. The administration of the Dogs Ordinance has nothing whatever to do with the case. I decline to go into the box to give any infor-

mation upon it. If Major Long wants any information he can get it in the Hongkong Ordinances.

Major Long—The Captain Superintendent of Police having brought forward evidence under the Dogs Ordinance, I may question his power under it. I maintain if I can prove the Police have acted illegally, a large portion of their charge against me must necessarily drop to the ground. The charge of assaulting a Police constable fell through because they did not send forth a constable with warrants and in uniform, and no further charge should have been brought. I claim my right to examine the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Magistrate—My ruling on that is that you are entitled to call the Captain Superintendent of Police as a witness.

Major Long—I would ask your Worship to be allowed to treat this witness as a hostile witness.

The Magistrate—You may ask leading questions, if that is what you mean.

Major Long—I have here a copy of an Ordinance, the Dogs Ordinance. That is the Ordinance which deals with the regulation of dogs in the Colony?

The Captain Superintendent—No it is not; only in part.

It is under this Ordinance that the Orders in Council are formulated?—There are no Orders in Council.

Would you tell the Court under what order you deal with the question of dogs, there being no Order in Council?—Ordinance 14 of 1845, Section 4. That is the Ordinance whereby the Police have power to deal with dogs.

Are the Police allowed to seize a dog in any manner they please?—Yes.

That is to say that you can go forth with practically an instrument of torture—a bamboo with a running knot of rattan at the end of it—and capture a dog, knowing full well that if he struggles violently, the chances are that he will be strangled?—I am empowered to use such instruments as I may deem fit.

Are you empowered to shoot dogs in the public highway?—I am under Ordinance 14 of 1845, section 4. I, personally, Francis Henry May, No.

Are you permitted to allow a constable to shoot in the public highway?—A constable in the Police Force is authorised to use his carbine under certain conditions.

Major Long—Are you aware of the danger of discharging a rifled carbine?

The Magistrate objected to the question. The Police were entitled to shoot dogs.

Major Long then read Section 4 of the Act, and said—Surely this Act is overridden by a subsequent Act.

The Magistrate—You can address the Court later on.

Major Long (to Mr. May)—When was the last case of rabies in the Colony to your knowledge?—There were some cases; two or three people died of rabies in 1895.

Have you ever received official complaints as regards dogs at the Peak, made personally at your office?—Yes, I have.

Frequently and lately?—Yes.

Could you name one or two people who have made complaints?—I decline to give names. People who make complaints do not like their names made public.

Whose are the two dogs at the Peak that are causing a lot of annoyance?—No owners, no licences, no homes. I gave directions to have these two dogs caught, and if they could not be caught to have them destroyed.

What brought them to your knowledge?—I happen to be living in the Terrace in which they are.

Major Long said probably if a complaint had been made by a private party it would not be very promptly responded to.

Mr. May—I do not think any member of the public has ever had any reason to complain that I did not attend to complaints.

The matter rests there, because you objected to the dogs?—No, as it happens I sleep very soundly. I have a good conscience, and dogs do not disturb me in the least degree. There have been many complaints in the terrace in which I was residing about these dogs and about other dogs. I have had to warn one resident of the terrace that if he did not confine his dog at night he would find his dog dead in the

morning. I have also had complaints from a different portion of the Peak altogether of the nuisance caused by dogs loose at night and barking.

And did you warn the owners of these dogs?—I just told you one owner has been warned. In the second case I have not yet warned the owner, but I shall take an early opportunity of doing so.

Is it usual to put in force so suddenly these regulations without a proclamation, small notice, or advertisement or something of that sort? To my certain knowledge I have never seen any Police capture dogs.—Then you must be a very unobservant fellow.

My question is, is it usual to put it suddenly into force?—The Act is very rigidly enforced. In March, three months after the licences ought to be taken out—licences ought to be taken out in January—I send constables round to see that dogs are licensed, and in case dogs may come into the ownership of persons subsequent to March it has been my further rule to make a further requisition half way through the year. I then have the owners of unlicensed dogs summoned, which I did the other day to two of your brother officers.

Are you aware of some complaints about the wretched treatment dogs receive at the hands of the Police?—I received one complaint of one dog being brutally treated by the Police, that they broke its back. I investigated that case most carefully, and it appears the dog was beaten by a soldier, but its back was not broken. It had rushed at his child. The man was quite justified in beating off the dog. I suppose that my complainant, a solicitor in this Colony, who was very wroth about this matter, thought the Police were the offenders. You must not believe everything you hear in this Colony, Major Long.

Major Long then addressed his Worship on a point of law as to whether the 1845 Ordinance still held good.

The Magistrate said the Ordinance held good until it was repealed.

Major Morris was called to give evidence, but he said when he entered the Tram Station he was engaged in conversation with others and did not hear Major Long's remarks.

Major Long said the only thing he had to state with regard to the conversation at the Tram Station was that it was absolutely accurate except in one particular, and that was that when he was informed that the man with the bamboo was a constable he did not repeat his remark about giving him a hiding. His Worship would see that from the context of the conversation. His first remark was one of anger and annoyance, thinking that his dogs would run the risk of being captured in this arbitrary manner; and then, when the man replied that it was by Captain May's orders, he said he would write to the Governor. He would point out to his Worship that in any case, so far as the case had gone, it was not creditable to the Police to have brought such a charge. It would have been very much better if the Police had exercised their energies in other much more desirable matters than taking out a summons in such a paltry thing, a more paltry summons than had been taken out in this Colony for a very very long time. The whole thing was a piece of malicious spite; he could characterise it as nothing else.

The Captain Superintendent objected to the use of the last phrase.

Major Long maintained the charge was not good in law, the whole thing was trivial, and there was no necessity for any Court of Justice to deal with it.

The Magistrate—I think it is a pity you did not accept the opening held up to you by the Captain Superintendent of Police, and tender an apology. I fine you \$15.

The Indo-China steamer *Loongsang*, formerly the *Wan*, left Shanghai on the 14th July for Tientsin. She has during the past few weeks undergone extensive repairs and alterations. Six cargo ports for the quicker and more economical handling of freight have been cut in her sides, and the Chinese and foreign cabins and saloons have been materially improved. It is expected she will eventually be put on the Hongkong-Japan line, for which she is admirably suited.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual reports on the Hongkong Volunteer Corps are published in the *Gazette*.

Major-General Gascoigne, in forwarding the Commandant's report in the training for the season of 1898-99 writes:—

"I made the annual inspection of the Corps on March 29th. There were very few absentees, the men turned out well, their arms and equipment clean, their drill good. I was therefore pleased with the inspection. But previous to the inspection I had given several opportunities to the Corps to turn out at their own hour, to act in conjunction with the Regular Troops, and I confess that I was disappointed at finding that comparatively small numbers availed themselves of the opportunity presented to them.

"I think that perhaps there had sprung up a feeling that the services of the Hongkong Volunteers were not as highly appreciated as I, at any rate, do rate and appreciate the importance of their services in this Colony.

"Seeing this I took the opportunity of placing Colonel Mainwaring, Commanding 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers in temporary Command, in place of Major Sir John Carrington, who had gone on leave.

"The result of the energy displayed by this officer is already most apparent, and I look forward to increased efficiency and strength during this forthcoming year. It will be my duty as it is my pleasure to encourage this to the utmost of my ability.

"I would call special attention to my previous letters respecting the advisability of hastening the issue of the already approved small arms, and also that the Maxims and 7-pounder guns shall be replaced by more modern weapons.

H.E. the Governor, replying to General Gascoigne, writes:—

"I am glad to find so favourable a report and I fully appreciate the interest taken in the force by Your Excellency and the energy shown by Colonel Mainwaring."

A DISTURBANCE NEAR UN LOONG.

ANOTHER CASE OF FENGSHUI.

On Thursday afternoon three men were brought to Hongkong from a place near Un Loong for taking part in a disturbance there the previous day. It seems that on Wednesday a party of Britishers including Mr. W. Danby (architect), Mr. J. W. Kew, and Mr. Houghton, employed in Mr. Danby's office, had occasion to visit the neighbourhood of Un Loong on business. They landed at Sa Ka Mu joss house at ten o'clock in the morning, and having secured a Chinaman as guide walked by way of Ping San and Un Loong, along the ridges of paddy fields and through very thick clayey soil, their chairs following behind. Mr. Danby had a theodolite and other surveying instruments with him, and having completed his work, the party proceeded in the direction of a knoll of peculiar shape, surrounded by a hedge of cactus plants, to have a closer view of it.

As the party drew near to the hill, they observed that the summit was occupied by some thirty men and women, who were throwing their arms about and shouting in a most excited manner. The Britishers called out to them, asking what was the matter, whereupon the villagers shouted that they wanted to kill the Chinaman who had guided them there and purposed showing them the hill, as they considered him a traitor, inasmuch as he was bringing about the destruction of the "fengshui" of the hill.

Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the villagers the Britishers got through the cactus fence, and walked round the foot of the hill. In the meantime the crowd of Chinese had increased to about a hundred. Mr. Danby, with the aid of an interpreter, endeavoured to re-assure them, telling them he did not want the land and would not have it if offered to him for nothing. He also gave them money and told them to buy samshu and talk the matter over. The villagers had calmed down somewhat, but on the Chinese guide going outside the cactus fence they rushed at him in a body, and as they were armed with bamboo poles and wood-choppers things began to look serious. The guide had been repeatedly

struck by the time the Britishers came to his assistance. A battle royal ensued. Mr. Danby and his companions laid about lustily with their sticks, and after a time the villagers gave way. Some of the latter were induced to accompany the Britishers to the Police Station. Here the matter was explained and three of the ringleaders were taken into custody, and on Thursday brought to Hongkong.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held on Thursday afternoon. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) presided, and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works) Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary).

APPOINTMENT.

The PRESIDENT said that owing to the Registrar-General having returned to the colony there was a vacancy on the committee of the Board appointed on the 25th day of May, 1899, under section 3 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. The Vice-President had consented to take the vacant seat on that committee, and he proposed that he be appointed.

Dr. CLARK seconded and the motion was carried.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS, ETC.

The amended instructions for the guidance of the inspectors, shroffs, tallymen, and coolies at the animal depots were submitted.

The PRESIDENT said the regulations had been circulated and considered by the Board.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. OSBORNE, the regulations were approved.

An application was submitted by Mr. W. Danby for permission to retain yard bridges of 4 ft. 6 in. in width in houses on Marine Lot No. 81, as the bridges, though rather wider than the bye-law stipulates, were exceptionally well constructed of steel joints, corrugated iron, and concrete, and did not perceptibly reduce light or ventilation.

On the motion of Mr. OSBORNE, seconded by the PRESIDENT, the application was granted.

APPLICATION FROM THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

An application was received from the Hongkong Hotel for permission to erect more water closets and to open a well for flushing purposes.

The PRESIDENT proposed that the application be granted on the understanding that the water from the well was not used for any other purpose.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY seconded, and the motion was carried.

SITES FOR LATRINES.

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby said the sub-committee appointed for the purpose had selected four sites for latrines, and he begged to move the following resolution:—"That the Sanitary Board inform the Government in accordance with section 3 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1897 that it desires the erection of four public latrines on the sites named hereafter: (1) At the corner of Queen's road West and Belcher's lane East, and bordered on the north by Queen's road West, on the south by Government Ground, and on the West by Belcher's lane East, with 40 seats; (2) at the junction of Shing Wong and Gough streets at No. 46, Gough street, bounded on the east by No. 44, Gough street and opposite Nos. 29, 31, and 33, Gough street, and situated under the play-ground attached to the Bellilio Public School, with 40 seats; (3) at the junction of Pound lane and Taipingshan street, bounded on the north by Taipingshan street, on the east by Shim Hing lane, on the south by Kat Chung lane, and on the west by Pound lane, with 60 seats; (4) On the Praya Reclamation near the junction of Wing Lok street with the Praya Central bounded on the north and east by reclaimed land, on the south by Wing Lok street, and on the west by a new street to be constructed, 60 seats."

Dr. CLARK seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH APPLIES FOR AN ASSISTANT.

The following letter, dated July 8th, from Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, was sub-

mitted:—"I have the honour to request that the Sanitary Board may at their next regular meeting take into consideration the desirability of urging the Government to appoint a properly qualified assistant Medical Officer of Health for this colony. The almost annual recurrence of epidemics of bubonic plague and of small-pox has convinced me that further medical assistance is essential in my department, and that such assistance to be reliable cannot be obtained, as in England, during an epidemic, as an intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of the Chinese of the locality and of the complicated and diverse public health laws and by-laws of the colony is essential to the due performance of the duties of such office. This knowledge can only be acquired by a permanent officer, and in my opinion it is most desirable that such an officer should be obtained from England at as early a date as is practicable.

The following minutes were appended:—

The President.—"What is required is the addition of a medical officer to the strength of the medical department. In that case during epidemics an officer could be seconded to assist the M. O. H.; e.g., Dr. Lawson might be set free for this work. He with his plague experience and energy would be just the man for special plague work, had we another officer to undertake his duties. As I have already pointed out to the Government, the staff as at present constituted is only just sufficient for the requirements of the colony in ordinary non-epidemic times. What we require in epidemic times is a medical officer who will be out and about the town nearly the whole of his time supervising the work of the inspectors, etc., searching for cases of epidemic disease, and reporting all the nuisances he finds. In ordinary non-epidemic times one M. O. H. in my opinion is ample for the requirements of this colony, especially seeing that recently a chief inspector and two ordinary inspectors of nuisances have been added to the staff."

Dr. Clark—"I think all the members of the Board must admit that if any Medical Officer is to keep in touch with the sanitary work and sanitary laws of this colony he must be constantly employed in this department. If the medical department wants further assistance it should I think be obtained independently of the needs of the sanitary department. My application had no bearing on the class of work done by Dr. Lawson during periods of epidemic—work for which he is peculiarly fitted and which could not be done better by any one—namely, the care of the infectious sick and the conduct of post-mortem examinations. This is not sanitary work as generally understood, though undoubtedly equally important. An assistant M.O.H. should have had some training in sanitary work at home; he should possess the D.P.H., and should devote his time exclusively to the services of the Board, so that he can at any time take up the threads of my work and carry on the multifarious executive duties of this department. I am emphatically opposed to the proposal made by the President."

Mr. E. Osborne—"I am strongly in favour of adopting Dr. Clark's suggestion and think the assistant M.O.H. should not be attached to the Medical Staff, but should devote his whole time to sanitary work. We shall never rid the place of plague, nor can we hope to cope with the disease, until we have an adequate staff of qualified men for sanitary work alone."

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby—"I agree with the President."

The Vice-President—"The matter requires very careful consideration."

Mr. OSBORNE said—The application of the Medical Officer of Health affords a fitting opportunity of considering the whole question of the sanitary staff, a staff which is, I think, admitted on all sides to be undermanned, and quite unable to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony, to say nothing of coping with the serious outbreaks of plague that recur with more or less severity each year. Comparing our sanitary establishment with that of Liverpool I find the following interesting facts:—In 1898 the estimated population of Liverpool was 668,645 and that of Hongkong 254,400. The outdoor sanitary staff of Liverpool numbered 97 and Hongkong 20; the indoor sanitary staff of Liverpool 22 against Hongkong

5; the certificated officers of the Liverpool staff were 52 against Hongkong nil. So that whilst the population of Liverpool is about three times that of Hongkong, its sanitary staff is nearly five times as large, and this difference in numerical strength is accentuated by the fact that more than half the Liverpool inspectors are men holding certificates from the Sanitary Institute, and to quote the words of the report of the Liverpool Medical Officer of Health, are men "whose previous training and occupation have been such as to fit them for the special duties they are called upon to discharge," whilst the Hongkong men are recruited mainly from the Army and Police where their previous training cannot count for much in the work they are set to perform. I do not infer that the men whom we employ are, in the slightest degree, unfit to become inspectors, but I do say that if it be considered necessary at home to engage only those who are qualified for the work, it is a thousand times more essential to do so here on account of the trying circumstances under which they have to perform their duties. These figures show most conclusively that our sanitary staff is not only greatly undermanned as compared with that of Liverpool, but that the qualifications of our staff are not of such a high standard as is deemed necessary in Liverpool. The difficulties connected with sanitary work at home must be small compared with Hongkong. There, the bulk of the population are persons whose intelligence and training enable them to appreciate the benefits of cleanliness and thus lessen the work of the Authorities. Here on the other hand the mass of the people are absolutely callous to their surroundings—they prefer dirt to cleanliness and their passive resistance, if not active obstruction, will always constitute a formidable obstacle to sanitary reform. Our climate, our difference of language, and every feature connected with local sanitation, combine to render the inspector's work one of difficulty, personal discomfort, and even danger, and I maintain that if we are to get the place into a healthy condition we require a larger staff, a better paid, better housed, and above all better supervised staff than any town of similar size at home. The work of inspection to be effectual must be thorough, and to be thorough means that every nook and corner, every drain, slum, blind alley, courtyard, and every other disease producing centre where human beings congregate to sicken and die, must be visited at frequent intervals by men whose intelligence and tact qualify them for the work and whose pay and position place them beyond the reach of those insinuating bribes which, if report speaks truly, are so freely offered by Chinese as a means of escaping from their obligations. It may be said—Is there any necessity for this? Is Hongkong such an unhealthy town as to warrant the expenditure? Statistics tell us that the death rate here is practically the same as Liverpool, thereby proving that we can get along well enough with our present staff. But statistics do not tell us that the total deaths at Liverpool include a large number of persons who are attracted to its Hospitals and other medical charities, and the death of every stranger (to quote from the Liverpool report again) which occurs at those Institutions is included amongst the deaths of citizens and increases the apparent rate of mortality. In Hongkong the position is reversed; every Chinaman who can possibly do so leaves the colony for his home on the mainland the moment he falls sick, whilst of the Europeans and Chinese who can afford to spend their old age in retirement—how many elect to do so in Hongkong? Hence our death rate loses its two most prolific sources of increase, viz., sickness and old age, and it would be interesting to know the comparative rates of the two places—Liverpool and Hongkong—were these circumstances taken into account. I think it would afford a revelation to those who regard Hongkong as a haven of health. The intelligent individual, the sensible man, regards sound health as his most valuable asset his stock in trade so to speak, upon which in a great measure depends his future, and he guards that asset with the same jealous care and attention that a prudent man of business guards his capital. If then the individual values health so highly and sacrifices so much time and money, and practices so much self restraint towards the requirement of good health and the extension of

his short lease of life, how much more should not an intelligent community, such as we profess to be, guard and protect the public health and endeavour at all costs to acquire and hand to posterity a fair name for this colony. Our interests are damaged by these frequent epidemics of disease. Our industries suffer from scarcity of labour. Many of the Chinese are put to an expense they can ill afford in moving their families to avoid the plague. Our export trade is curtailed every time we are placed in quarantine. The large coolie traffic to the Straits is at a standstill in seasons of plague and our progress and prosperity must in course of time be jeopardised under such disadvantageous circumstances. Therefore it behoves us to spare no expense in providing ourselves with a sanitary staff whose minimum strength shall be capable of ensuring cleanliness through the City at all times, and to make whatever additions to the staff may be necessary to keep pace with the growth of the population. In connection with the application before us it seems to me most desirable that an Assistant Medical Officer of Health should be appointed, whose whole time should be given to the Sanitary Board, not only to assist in the general work of the Department but in event of Dr. Clark's absence, to take his place. Every man needs a change and even our indefatigable Medical Officer of Health will require a well earned rest before long and we shall then have to fill his place by borrowing a *locum tenens*, which considering the importance of the office would not be a satisfactory arrangement. I therefore beg to move:—

"That the Government be asked to appoint an assistant Medical Officer of Health from home who shall devote his whole time to the service of the Sanitary Board and that the Medical Officer of Health be asked to draw up a brief report stating what other changes and additions he considers necessary to the Sanitary Staff to enable it to effectually maintain the City in a cleanly condition."

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that this was a big question. Mr. Osborne had given them some figures regarding Liverpool, but it was very difficult to compare the two places. He should not be surprised if one reason why they had a larger staff at Liverpool was the fact that the area of the city was so much larger than that of Victoria. He had heard a comparison made between the number of police per thousand of the population at home and the number of police per thousand here; but people who made such comparisons forgot that this city was compressed in a very small area, and therefore did not require as many police per thousand of the population as an English town which covered a much wider area. It was not 12 months since they recommended an increased sanitary staff, and it was not a fortnight since they received a specially qualified man from home, and he himself would like to wait a little and see what the effect of their new acquisitions would be before increasing the staff still further. He thought the whole matter required very carefully going into. He had heard this city compared with Newcastle. He believed their sanitary staff was now equal to that of Newcastle, which was a very large and important town. There must be some special reasons for the enormous staff in Liverpool. He begged to move that the question be referred to a committee of the Board for further consideration, and he would suggest as the sub-committee Mr. Osborne, the Medical Officer of Health, and the President.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY seconded and the amendment was carried.

THE VOLUNTEERS FOR HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

A letter was submitted from Dr. Clark dated July 18th, was submitted. It said:—"I have the honour to direct attention to the fact that the six gentlemen who have kindly volunteered for house to house visitation work have no official or legal *locus standi*, and in view of the opinion of the Hon. Attorney-General expressed in his minute of 20-6-99 contained in C. S. O. 1528/99, it would appear necessary that they must be gazetted as inspectors of nuisances. I do not think that gentlemen of their standing in the colony would care to be so designated in the *Government Gazette*, and in view of the fact that we

have only six volunteers, and that no cases of plague have been reported to-day, it would perhaps be well for the Board to request the Government to thank these gentlemen for their services and to intimate to them that in view of the statement of the epidemic the Board will not require their services at the end of this week."

The PRESIDENT drew attention to the fact that when the Board called for these volunteers it was impossible for anyone to state that the epidemic was at its height. He seconded the proposition of the Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. OSBORNE thought it would be as well for it to be known to the public that volunteers from the police and soldiers could not be obtained, because there seemed to be an impression abroad that they could have got as many volunteers as they wanted by paying for them, but such was not the case. They could not get the usual volunteers by paying for them, and that was the reason they called for others.

The motion was carried.

THE MARKET OVERSEER AND HIS QUARTERS.

A report of the sub-committee appointed to enquire into the complaint of the market overseer about his quarters was submitted. The sub-committee recommended the letting of the north tower for \$25 a month, and to pay this amount to the market overseer as rent allowance in lieu of quarters.

On the motion of the Hon. R. D. ORMSBY, seconded by the PRESIDENT the report was adopted.

ANALYST'S REPORT.

In his report for the quarter ended June 30th, Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, stated that he had examined two samples of milk, one of which was found adulterated, two of brandy (one adulterated) one of rum, one of gin, two of whisky, one of port wine, and one of beer, the last named being found to be adulterated.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY minuted—"Is any action taken on these reports?"

Dr. CLARK said he sent the sample of milk which was found to be adulterated. He did not know what action was taken by the police, but he was debarred from taking any action against the milk seller because he shut up his shop and ran out of the room as the sample was taken.

WASHING TANKS AT TAI HANG.

The completion of the washing tanks at Tai Hang was reported.

THE PLAGUE.

The SECRETARY reported that Amoy had been declared an infected port. He also read a letter from the British Consul at Amoy, dated July 16th, which said—"The health of the port has improved during the past week. The plague seems to have reached its height at the end of last and the beginning of this month, when the number of cases amounted to some 80 daily. Since then it has been gradually abating, and now there are probably only about 20 cases a day."

Further reports of the progress of bubonic plague at Penang were submitted. For the week ended June 24th there were seven cases and six deaths, week ended July 1st four cases and three deaths, week ended July 8th four cases and one death.

A report on the further progress of the bubonic plague at Tainan, Formosa, showed that for the period June 13th to June 26th inclusive there were 82 cases, the deaths numbering 71 and the recoveries 30.

The mortality returns from Macao for the week ended July 2nd showed 62 deaths, including eight from bubonic plague.

HONGKONG MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for Hongkong for the week ended July 1st showed a death rate of 41.6 against 50.4 for the previous week and 15.9 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the succeeding week was 40.1, against 16.9 for the corresponding week last year.

LIMEWASHING.

It was stated that 300 notices had been issued for neglecting limewashing, and that summonses had been applied for.

The Board then adjourned.

It is notified that the leave of absence granted to Lieut. W. Machell, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has been extended for a further period of six months.

SAU-TU, THE NEWLY OPENED PORT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Foochow, 13th July.

On or about the 1st May the Chinese voluntarily opened the port of San-tu, in the Samsah Basin, a few miles north of Foochow. A considerable part of the tea that is shipped at Foochow comes from the Samsah district, being carried overland by coolies. These number thousands and when the port was practically opened by the arrival of the first steamer they feared their occupation would be gone and in the old approved way went in for more or less violent obstruction. On her first trip the steamer came back empty and reported that coolies could not be obtained to put the tea on board. Later on Mr. Commissioner Tanner visited the port and on her next trip the steamer brought back cargo and everything appeared to be going on all right. Yesterday an "express" was sent out which stated "Despatches for the steam-ship Hailan is to be postponed until further notice. Kwong Shun Tsang Co., Chu Ting, Agent." Further enquiry elicited the reply "Have makes loosum too muchee. How can?"

The Samsah Basin is described as being a miniature Inland Sea of Japan and residents here were looking forward to a nice little steamer trip with shooting and fishing thrown in.

A BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR CANTON.

On account of the multiplicity of foreign affairs to be dealt with at Canton under the treaty provisions the Viceroy Tan finds his time too much encroached upon to allow him to pay full attention to his other duties and His Excellency therefore has, with the approval of Tsungli Yamen, instituted a Board named the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. The office of the new Board is in Sz Hao Street, near the Viceroy's Yamen. The Board consists of a President, Chu Sz-tsun, two Vice-Presidents, Chan Ping-chik and Kung Sum-cham, an interpreter and translator, and a number of writers. Minor matters are to be dealt with and disposed of by the Board on its own responsibility, and more important matters are to be referred to the Viceroy. His Excellency formally inaugurated the Board at its office on the 15th inst.

A TAOIST PRIEST MURDERED AT CANTON.

The Sam Yui Kung Temple, at the foot of the Five-storeyed Pagoda at Canton, has been the scene of a tragedy which has greatly excited the upper circles of the city. Wong Pui-ching was the head priest of the temple. He was rich, highly connected, and well-known and respected by the mandarins and in society. Chung Hok-uen was formerly a soldier in the On Yung Regiment, but tiring of military life he took to the convent and became a priest in the Sam Yui Kung Temple, Wong Pui-ching employing him as his private secretary. On the 14th inst. they had a quarrel, and Chung, becoming maddened with rage, seized a sword and hacked his master to pieces. The other priests went to Wong's assistance, and two or three of them were severely wounded. Chung having completed his deadly work ran away from the temple and gave himself up to the Namhoi Magistrate. The affair has caused a great sensation in the city.

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPOONS.— 15TH JULY.

	500	600	H'cap	Total
Mr. Skelton *	46	45	—	91
Ar. Sgt. Blair *	48	37	—	85
Mr. Stackwood *	41	32	6	79
Mr. Watson	41	35	—	78
Mr. Marshall	43	35	—	78
C. S. M. Wallace, R.E.	40	27	8	75
Mr. Diggins	37	37	—	74
Mr. F. Beck	38	35	—	73
Mr. Toller	40	25	2	67

Shot in heavy rain squalls and wind.
11 Entries. Winner of the Cup, Mr. Skelton.

* Winners of Spoons.

WATERWORKS FOR CANTON.

Since 1889 various proposals have been made to introduce waterworks into the city of Canton, but have hitherto come to nothing. Another proposal is now before the authorities. An enterprising merchant named Ho Kai-sow and others propose to establish a joint stock Waterworks Company and to commence operations in the southern suburb, a prospectus has been issued and articles of association agreed upon, and these have been submitted to the Panyu Magistrate. This official in reply remarks that if waterworks would prove a benefit to the people and diminish disease, as alleged, the undertaking would be a good one, but in the first place the consent and co-operation of the public must be secured, so as to avoid opposition and trouble. Canton is divided into two districts as regards jurisdiction (Panyu and Namhoi) and the petitioners must likewise petition the Namhoi Magistrate.

It may be inferred from the Magistrate's reply that the official wheels require greasing.

AQUATIC SPORTS AT THE V.R.C.

An aquatic entertainment was given at the V.R.C. on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large company, which included many ladies, for whose accommodation a lighter had been provided. The first event was a team race for which three teams had entered. A. A. Alves' team won. It was composed of A. A. Alves, F. Jorge, J. Machado, H. A. Lammert, H. Jorge, A. Loureiro, J. Rosa Pereira, F. V. Jorge, and E. G. Smith, W. A. Stopani's team, which secured second place, included W. A. Stopani, J. G. Smith, J. Hance, C. Hance, P. D. Bain, F. W. White, W. Silva-Netto, H. S. Kennett and L. E. Lammert. The third team was composed of A. E. Alves, J. Miller, E. Herbst, A. Humphreys, F. Chunnnett, F. Roza-Pereira, G. D. Silas, E. Abraham, and A. Silva-Netto.

An exhibition diving followed, and a two lengths' handicap came next, F. P. Musso and F. D. Bain swimming a dead heat. Musso had nine seconds start and Bain four seconds start. Time, 51 sec.

The water polo was won by the Whites, who were captained by A. Alves, the score being six goals to two. Teams:—

(Red).	(White).
A. Loureiro	J. Machado
W. Stopani	F. Lammert
A. E. Alves	A. A. Alves
C. Hance	F. Pereira
J. Hance	A. Humphreys
E. Herbst	F. Jorge
J. Miller	W. Armstrong

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

On the 19th July an extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation as a special resolution the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on July 3rd, such resolution being an amendment of the resolution originally proposed at such meeting. Mr. E. S. Wheeler occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. N. A. Siebs, E. Goetz, J. H. Lewis, J. S. Van Buren, A. Haupt (directors), R. Cooke (Acting Chief Manager), T. I. Rose (Secretary), H. W. Looker (solicitor), F. Henderson, G. Murray Bain, J. C. Peter, H. Wickham, J. H. Dann Hart Buck, W. Parfitt, C. F. Harton, E. C. Lane, C. Palmer, and W. J. Saunders.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—The present meeting is a purely formal meeting for the purpose of confirming or otherwise the resolution passed at the last extraordinary general meeting. I have now, therefore, to move that the following resolution be confirmed:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved with the following alterations made therein:—

"1.—With the words 'in Hongkong and elsewhere' inserted in clause 3 section (a) line 1 of the said Memorandum of Association between the words 'to carry on' and the words 'the business of'."

- "2.—With the number 5 placed before the last clause in the said Memorandum of Association beginning "the Capital of the Company" and with the latter portion of such clause beginning with the words "with power to divide" down to the end of the clause eliminated.
- "3.—With the words "as the General Meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct and if no direction be given" inserted in Article Number 37 line 2 of the said Articles of Association between the words "annexed thereto" and the words "as the Directors shall determine."
- "4.—With the words "(if any)" inserted between the words "sums" and "as" and the words "in General Meeting" inserted between the words "Company" and "may" in Article Number 74 line 3 of the said Articles of Association.
- "5.—With all the words after the word "shall" in line 1 of Article Number 109 of the said Articles of Association eliminated down to the end of the Article and with the following words inserted instead thereof "three days at least previously to the meeting be served on the registered holders of shares in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served."
- "And that pursuant to the provisions of the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Ordinance 1890 the form of the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association with extended objects as therein set forth (after making the before mentioned alterations therein) and such Articles of Association (after making the before mentioned alterations therein) for the Company's Deed of Settlement dated the 29th of August 1863 and for all regulations of the Company subsequently made and now in force and that the Directors be authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this resolution under the said Ordinance."
- Mr. PETER seconded, and the resolution was carried without comment.

BOYD AND CO., LIMITED.

The eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held on 7th July in the Board Room, Footing, Shanghai, Mr. John Prentice (Chairman) presiding. Those present were Messrs. Charles W. Hay, James Johnston (Directors), Colin Buchanan, Jas. Ferrier, Drummond Hay, C. Thorne, E. U. Smith, Rufess Eastlack, Hunter, and J. H. MacLaren, representing 6,736 shares.

The Secretary (Mr. Jas. H. Osborne) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your approval we will take them as read. The Directors again congratulate the shareholders on the continued success of the company, and as you are probably aware they are the largest shareholders and have kept their interests all through, not simply holding shares to qualify them as Directors, you may depend your interests are theirs, and are being well looked after. I mean to infer that none of the Directors have sold their shares, but have rather increased their holding. The net earnings for the year are Tls. 14,397.29 less than last year, but this is accounted for (as we have done more work than last year) by the increased cost of material and enhanced wages with no corresponding rise in prices for work. The amount for appropriation after deducting Directors' and Auditor's fees is Tls. 176,418.15 and this with your approval we propose to devote as follows:—

	Tls.
Place to reserve fund	30,000.00
Place to maintenance and depreciation	15,000.00
Pay a dividend of Tls. 14 per share	109,200.00
Pay a dividend on each founder's share of Tls. 78	15,600.00
Carrying forward to new account	6,618.15

Tls 176,418.15

You will notice we have increased our plant account by the addition of new machinery by

Tls. 27,400.71, and are still adding, so as to enable us to produce work as cheaply and quickly as the most modern works at home. Our plant is as modern as any here; we have got it up to date, and I have no doubt Mr. Colin Buchanan can endorse that. If you pass the resolution as regards the appropriations, our reserve fund will then stand at Tls. 250,000, and which, as you will notice, is with the maintenance and depreciation fund invested in the business (not in stock of the Company) with the exception of Tls. 69,602.08, as you will see by the accounts, and these stocks, etc., are worth at the present market rate Tls. 92,527.10. We shall have paid in dividends (if you pass the accounts) since the starting of the Company eight years ago Tls. 858,000, or Tls. 58,000 more than the capital, and worked up a reserve fund of Tls. 250,000, which I consider very good. Mr. Jas. Johnston retires from the Board, but offers himself for re-election. The Auditor (Mr. Thorburn) also retires, but offers himself for re-election. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

There being no questions the report and accounts as proposed and seconded by Mr. Johnston were adopted *nem. con.*

Mr. Thorne proposed, Mr. Drummond Hay seconded, and it was carried that Mr. James Johnston be re-elected a director.

Mr. Buchanan proposed, Mr. Ferrier seconded and it was carried that Mr. J. D. Thorburn be re-elected auditor.

The Chairman—That concludes the business, gentlemen, and we thank you for your attendance. I would like to direct your attention to the portraits of Mr. P. V. Grant and the late Mr. Robertson, which we have just received from home.

Mr. C. Thorne thought the least that could be done was to tender the Directors and staff a vote of thanks for the highly satisfactory state of affairs, which was manifestly due to the careful manner in which the business of the Company had been carried on. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jas. Ferrier seconded and the proposition was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman having replied the meeting concluded.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has come to be regarded as the backbone of Anglo-Saxon commerce in the Far East; and, by those whose interests here lie, the Bank's half yearly reports are studied with eager interest. They are our commercial barometer.

Subject to audit, the profits for the half year ending 30/6/99 will be divided as follows:—Dividend of £1/10—on 80,000 shares—about \$1,225,000—Reserved, \$1,000,000—Written off Bank Premises, \$250,000—Added to "carried forward," \$115,000. Total profits—about \$2,590,000. Carried forward to new account \$950,000 of profits.

Including above amounts, in the last three years the H. & S. B. C., out of current profits, has paid, or set aside.—Dividends, £9.—Reserved, \$5,000,000—Written off Bank Premises, \$800,000—Increased "carried forward" \$800,000 of profits.

Moreover, per last printed report, to 31/12/93, and per the Chairman's speech thereon to the shareholders, we learn that the reserve fund (then \$10,000,000, now \$11,000,000) was almost entirely invested in gold; which, out of profit specially set aside, had been written down, as to Consols, to about \$2,000,000 less than its present market value.

Then again, the Bank's many freehold Premises in the East are worth fully \$3,000,000; but after deducting the \$250,000 from profits to 30/6/99, said premises, now standing at \$257,000, will probably stand at nil. These premises have been paid for partly out of working account, and partly out of profits specially set aside. Apparently the money so set aside is invested in gold.

Six and a half years ago the H. & S. B. C.'s reserve fund was only \$3,300,000, as against \$11,000,000 now (after accounts are passed.) Moreover this increase has not been made out of premia on the issue of new shares, but solely

out of current profits. So enormous an increase of net strength in so short a time is probably unparalleled in the records of any bank, and does very great credit to the managers. That the British Government fully hold this opinion is evidenced by the well-deserved knighthood recently conferred on the head manager, Sir Thomas Jackson.—*China Gazette.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

ARTACAO ON THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure to hand you here, with a declaration of my political views with regard to the present rebellion in the Philippines for you to make public through the columns of your valuable paper if you consider it worth publishing.—Yours faithfully,

ISABELO ARTACHO.

The undersigned recently arrived from the Philippines, with residence now in Victoria, Hongkong makes oath and says:—

1.—That his name is Isabelo Artacho, and that he is a native of Vigan, the Capital town of the Province of South Ilocos, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

2.—That he belongs to no political party in the Philippine Islands, but is ready to give his support to any party having for its object the emancipation of the Philippines from slavery in any shape or form, from whatever source it may proceed.

3.—That in order to obtain this object he believes revolution is justified, provided it proceeds from motives that are not mean, unjust, or barbarous, and only after all peaceful measures that human sense and justice can dictate have been employed and exhausted.

4.—That as a true Filipino adores his home with his whole heart, he prizes it with excessive fondness; but at the same time he is confident that real patriotism, real love of one's country does not consist in ignoring its defects and making exaggerated statements of its inherent strength, but in honestly recognising its weaknesses and shortcomings and in trying to remedy or eradicate them and to show the way to prosperity and progress.

5.—That the present rebellion, he confidently affirms, far from aiming at the true emancipation of the country, is carried on to gratify personal political ambitions, mean and spurious affections, in order to perpetrate with impunity under the guise of a so-called political system, established under the name of a Republic, acts eminently barbarous, treacherous, and despotic, and crimes unknown in the annals of penalties throughout the world.

6.—That the present rebellion against the sovereignty of the United States of North America, while having for its professed object the absolute independence of the people of the Philippine Islands, is in reality a movement to bring the people under the most intolerable slavery—domestic slavery—and to place in the hands of an individual the sacred attributes of God—Country—King (Dios—Patria—Rey).

7.—That the present rebellious movement does not have the support of the best elements in the inhabitants of the Islands, those who are free to exercise a wise and honest discrimination, for they recognise that instead of bringing them the desired happiness and prosperity the assumption of independence will lead to self-murder, for the state of chaos that will result will bring misery and ruin to the people.

8.—That, consistent with his convictions and ideas, as all free and constant men should be, he has confidence in his heart that the powerful and generous United States of North America, whose governing institutions have for their basis the principle of the most ample liberty of thought in all its manifestations of peace and justice, will establish her sovereignty in the Philippine Islands in accordance with the obligations to which she has pledged herself before the world, to maintain peace and order in the Philippines, and to establish liberal institutions there, and so

lead the people along the path of progress to individual and national prosperity.

The deponent hereby dedicates this declaration as a token of his unconditional adhesion to America and to all sensible and honest Filipinos, whilst protesting, in the name of reason, of justice, and of a sincere patriotism, against the atrocities, despotism, crimes, and shameful exaggerations perpetrated both in the Philippines and in other places, by those who falsely arrogate to themselves the right to speak in the name of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

ISABELO ARTACHO.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1899.

OPENING OF THE NEW PREMISES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANG- HAI BANK AT PEKING.

Peking, 3rd July.

From time to time we have noticed the growth of the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building on Legation Street. We are now happily able to announce its completion, for to-day the Banking Corporation commence doing business under the new roof. On Saturday last, in response to the invitation of Mr. E. G. Hillier, the agent of the Bank here, there assembled in the new building the most representative gathering ever collected under one roof in Peking. A sumptuous tiffin was served under the management of M. A. Chamot of Tallien and Co., restaurateurs, at which sixty-five covers were laid. The guests embraced sixteen nationalities, viz., English, American, German, French, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Swiss, Scotch, Irish, etc.

The health of H. M. the Queen was drunk standing, as was also the health of H. M. Kuang Hsu, Emperor of China. It seems curious that in all that collection of nationalities, not one suggested drinking the Empress Dowager's health, although all responded gladly to the "health" of Kuang Hsu. Among the notables present were H.E. Mr. Cologan, *doyen* of the Diplomatic Body, H. C. Baron von Ketteler, H.E. Knobel, H.E. Li Hung-chang, H.E. Hu Chih-fen, H.E. Hsu Pu, President of the Board of War, Wu Ting-fen, Yuan Ch'ang, Yu Keng, and three other Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen.

Mr. Cologan delivered in French a happy little speech of congratulation to the Banking Company on possessing such fine quarters to work in, and congratulations to the community at large on having such an enterprising and reliable business house to transact our business.

Mr. Hillier, for the Bank, replied in a modest speech, expressing the pleasure he felt in entertaining so many guests, all patrons or friends of the institution he represented, and announced that the managers had authorised the installing of a large town clock in the upper storey of the building.

This was greeted with cheers, for in Peking we have no definite time, every one working his own watch in a go-as-you-please style. After tiffin the guests were shown through the magnificent building, the finest by long odds in Peking, and after an hour of social chat and good fellowship departed well pleased with the occasion, the building, and the tiffin.—N. C. *Daily News* correspondent.

Another correspondent sends a report in which the principal speeches are given in full, Mr. Hillier's being as follows:—Mr. Cologan, I beg to thank you on behalf of the Bank my staff and myself, for the kindness of the sentiments which you have just now been so good as to express towards us; and I beg you to allow me this opportunity, your Excellencies and Gentlemen, of extending my sincere thanks to you for the honour you have done me by responding to my invitation, to assist to-day at the inauguration of this new building. The interests of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are so bound up with the trade and development, financial and commercial, of this great Empire, that the provision of a fitting establishment in its capital would seem destined to follow, sooner or later, in the natural course of events, while the important financial relations which have, during the past few years, grown up between this Bank and the Imperial Chinese Government have rendered that step one of increasing necessity. Of the liberality with

which that necessity has been recognised and met by the Directors of the Bank, I leave this building to speak for itself. It introduces a new and a more ambitious style of building into Peking, and I look upon it as a particularly happy circumstance that its completion should coincide with the improvements now being carried on in Legation Street,—thanks to their Excellencies the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen. Attached, as no doubt many of us are, to the picturesque but dusty associations of this venerable City, I feel sure that all will unite in the hope that the innovations named may be the models and precursors of much further improvement in the same direction. While on the subject of the building I would mention that our Chief Manager, Sir Thomas Jackson, when on a recent visit here, decided that its usefulness would not be complete without the addition of a public clock with chimes, a model, though necessarily on a smaller scale, of the Customs clock in Shanghai. The matter has been referred to the Directors, and I have now pleasure in announcing to you that a grant for the clock has been sanctioned, and that I have instructions to procure one worthy of the building without delay. I trust that the clock will keep correct time and that it will be a benefit and convenience to the community of Peking. It only remains for me now to assure you once more, your Excellencies and Gentlemen, of my deep appreciation of the honour you have conferred upon me and the Corporation I represent by your presence here to-day. I trust I may venture to interpret it as an expression of the esteem and good-will which it is the desire of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to earn in all its business relations, whether with the Chinese Government or with the citizens of Foreign Powers whose business brings them to this country. I trust, your Excellencies and Gentlemen, that I shall frequently have the pleasure of receiving you in this building again, not only for the transaction of business, but to claim a hospitality which the Hongkong Bank is pleased to regard as one of its most honoured traditions.

THE MENGZU AFFAIR.

The *Avenir du Tonkin* of the 9th July publishes details of the Mengtzu disturbance, which, it appears, was not directed primarily against the foreigners, but against the mandarins. We make the following translation.

One of the managers and part proprietor of the tin mines at Kiochow (Co-tchéou, Koné-tchéou and Coui-tchéou are given as alternative readings in the French) had been condemned to death by a mandarin. The reason is unknown, but what is known is that the mandarin was influenced in his decision by a heavy bribe. The condemned man having appealed to the Taotai of Mengtzu, the latter, yielding to the same influence as his subordinate, confirmed the sentence. The Taotai had the condemned man conducted by two soldiers to his own village where the sentence was to be carried out. On the way some people belonging to the party of the condemned man, who by his position possessed a certain amount of influence, waylaid the escort, killed the two soldiers, and delivered the prisoner. The latter immediately placed himself at the head of his party, which included at least a third of the ten thousand workmen at the mines, and a large number of them decided to march to Mengtzu, which is about 20 kilometres distant from Kiochow. This was on the 21st June. On the 22nd about three hundred of them arrived at Mengtzu, during the night, passed round the town to the west, and made an attack on the Chinese Customs-house, where the only Europeans were Mr. Spinney, the Commissioner, and his wife. The French Consular buildings are separated from the Customs-house only by a wall, and here there were seven Europeans sleeping, namely, Commandant Lasalle, Messrs. Duval-Pillet, Blanc, Chaignaux, Brenier, Keller, and Dr. Reygoudaud, the latter acting for the Consul, M. Dejean de la Bâtie, who was at Yunnan-sen at the time. Commandant Lasalle, awakened by the sound of talking and the shouts from the Customs-house, roused his companions. At the same time shots were heard, and there was only time to get away in light costume, some of the party forgetting to take their money with

them, and they did not see it again. In this way M. Blanc lost \$3,700 and M. Duval-Pillet \$250. On the other hand, contrary to the first reports, none of the papers were touched and the mission recovered all the documents that were of value and which in their hurry they had forgotten. All went into the town by the South Gate and straight to the yamen of the Taotai, who received them well and conducted them to a temple where Commandant Banzon and M. Raband had been residing for some days. The Taotai impressed upon them very earnestly that he would answer for their safety if they did not leave the temple, but that he disclaimed all responsibility if they were imprudent enough to go out.

Mengtzu has a garrison of four hundred soldiers, who, like all Chinese soldiers, are paid irregularly and are general utility men. Needless to say that they thought it well to offer no resistance. The rioters entered the town without arms, but found them by some unexplained means shortly afterwards.

The party of Frenchmen in the temple kept watch by turns in spells of one hour each during the night and had for their protection a guard of fifteen soldiers provided by the Taotai.

Meanwhile Messrs. Fossion, Régina, and Clémencet were on their way to Mengtzu and on the 22nd telegraphed to their friends that they were leaving Manhao and expected to arrive on the 24th. They were escorted by twenty Chinese, one of whom, the head man, had a sword, while the others carried nothing more formidable than their pipes. On the arrival of this party at Gintau the mandarin informed them that there were pirates at Mengtzu, told them that it would be imprudent to continue their journey without taking great precautions, and made them spend the night with him. The next morning they set out again and arrived within 15 kilometres of Mengtzu at a village where the mandarin was the famous Mao, an ex-pirate well known in Tonkin and who for a long time terrorised the region of Yen-bin-xa. Mao declined to accommodate the travellers and advised them to continue their journey to Mengtzu, he having been informed that his village was about to be attacked by pirates. Two soldiers of the escort, having changed their uniform for coolie clothes, were sent in with a message to the Consul. This was about 6 p.m. Dr. Reygoudaud replied that it was impossible to enter Mengtzu by night and that they could only come in the daytime. What was to be done? It was impossible to remain in the villages, since they were refused hospitality, and, as afterwards appeared, not without reason, for the villages were attacked five or six hours after M. Fossion's party had passed through. They did the only thing there was to be done and marched straight ahead. They arrived at Mengtzu at eight o'clock and at the temple joined their countrymen, whose astonishment may easily be imagined.

The Consul, M. Dejean de la Bâtie, who was returning to Mengtzu from Yunnan-sen with an escort of fifty men was informed *en route* of what was going on. He arrived at Mengtzu at half-past nine on the morning of the 25th.

Calm prevailed at the temple and there was only one insignificant alarm, on the night of the 24th.

The Consul did not resume possession of the Consulate, but remained with his fellow-countrymen at the temple.

A Malabar who left Laokay for Mengtzu by land carrying \$8,000 for M. Blondet was murdered during the night in a village, as were also a Chinaman, a Saigon boy, and an Annamite, six hours after M. Fossion and his companions had passed over the same ground.

The riotous miners came a second time to the attack and completed the work of destruction they had already commenced. Several hundreds of dollars, some shoes of sycee, and some plate disappeared thus. The rioters even tried to set fire to the Consular office, but without success.

After a few days the prisoners in the temple were able to venture out and the Commissioner of Customs and all the other Europeans resumed their occupations, but returned to the temple at six o'clock in the evening to pass the night. Then the Chinese regulars who had been sent for by the authorities came to the rescue, the rioters were

dispersed, and a part of the stolen money was recovered, some fifteen or seventeen hundred dollars. Finally, all danger being over, the Taotai on the 3rd July issued a notice that those who wished to leave could do so and that he would give them an escort of fifty men. A party accordingly left on the 4th, at eight o'clock in the morning, arrived at Manhao at ten o'clock the following morning, and an hour later took junk for Loockay, and on the 7th arrived at Hanoi.

Such are the facts as narrated by eye-witnesses. There was no question of an attack on the Europeans under pretext that the Chinese thought they were going to deprive them of their mines or because they regarded the comings and goings of the missions as a taking of possession. Far from regarding the Europeans with disfavour many Chinese have already offered capital to a French contractor and undertaken to assist him to the utmost of their power. The fact that members of the mission have remained on the spot to continue their survey instead of returning to Tonkin proves conclusively that the situation is now quiet and that the peace was not disturbed with the object of injuring the French. The affair was simply one of those quarrels so common amongst the Chinese and which may mislead newcomers but should not seriously disturb those who have had previous experience of such occurrences. Work on the railway has been in nowise compromised but is being pushed forward with redoubled activity.

As to the agents who represent France in the district, whether the Consul or his *locum tenens*, it seems to us, says the *Avenir*, that they lost their heads when they should have remained cool. A Consul who counts four years' residence in Yunnan should have understood the nature of the movement from the outset.

Our contemporary goes on to blame the Consul for not having telegraphed particulars and to criticize the Governmental intelligence department.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT TSINGTAO.

What is a Free Port? It is always understood that it is to the foresight and enterprise of the German Emperor himself that Germany owes the possession of Kiaochau, and that it was the decision of Emperor William that Kiaochau, or rather Tsingtao the Settlement, should be a free port. By a free port most of us, English, Germans, and others, understand an absolutely free port like Hongkong or Singapore; it was supposed that it was the success and prosperity of these ports—where a Custom-house officer is unknown, except that the Chinese are allowed by agreement to direct from Hongkong the prevention of opium-smuggling—that appealed to the intelligence of the Emperor; and that he saw that to make his new colony at Tsingtao a similar success, there should be no Customs there. When Mr. Ohlmer went up to Tsingtao to establish a branch of the Imperial Maritime Customs, the idea of most of us was that it would be situated on the frontier between the territory leased to Germany and the Chinese remainder of Shantung, and it was with no little surprise that the account which appeared in our issue of the 5th instant, of the opening of the Custom-house at Tsingtao, was read. Our correspondent reported how Mr. Ohlmer, the Commissioner, formally opened the Custom-house at Tsingtao on the 1st of July in the presence of the Governor and his staff the ceremony of unfurling the Chinese flag being gracefully performed by the Baroness von Li Ienon. It is, indeed, a little startling to hear of the Chinese Dragon flag floating once more over Tsingtao after the occurrences of the past year. We were told that:—

"In thanking the Governor for his attendance, Mr. Ohlmer pointed out that the day marked the commencement of a new era in the history of the young Colony—the conditions under which the Customs would function were unique in Customs history, but being on a liberal and rational basis he was convinced that they would, in a large measure, contribute to the prosperity of the new trade centre.

The Governor, in responding, referred to the amiable relations existing between the

Kiaochau Government and the Customs, and expressed the confident hope that they would be maintained for the benefit of the Colony."

We can quite understand Mr. Ohlmer being unable to avoid remarking on the very unique conditions in which the new Custom-house was placed and expressing a conviction that, as the new institution was to be administered on a liberal and rational basis, it would considerably contribute to the prosperity of the new trade centre. It is obvious, too, that the Governor was justified in drawing attention to the amiable relations existing between the Kiaochau Government and the Customs—some Germans and others trading at and with Tsingtao may think that amiability may be carried too far,—but we should like to hear the Governor explain the grounds for his confident hope that these relations will be maintained for the benefit of the Colony. We have never written and do not propose to write a word against the Imperial Maritime Customs as an institution as long as it confines itself to its proper places, but we do not think that a free port is a proper place for it. The German merchants at Tsingtao are, we understand, strongly opposed to it, and they seem to think, as a German correspondent writes us, that Chinese diplomacy has got the better in this case of the "Deutscher Michel," in being thus allowed to hinder the prosperous development of the so-called German sphere of influence.

The German merchants at Tsingtao complain that the establishment there of a Chinese Custom-house will soon prove to be an intolerable obstacle to the full development both of the import and export trades, will be an annoyance to the steamer lines, and even to the German Government authorities, and will have to be relegated to its proper place on the frontier. The fact that Tsingtao was an entirely free port was a great inducement to Chinese merchants to come there to trade; but this inducement is now lost, and all foreign merchants also in China have as our correspondent suggests, the right to protest against the shortsightedness of the German authorities who, with the object, laudable in itself, of facilitating the work of the Chinese Customs, "have nearly killed the bright prospects their intelligent Emperor created with a master-stroke."

The German merchants at Kiaochau are disposed to regret that their officials act in cases of this kind without consulting, or paying sufficient attention to, the commercial community who are far better acquainted with the past and present local conditions. As the British merchants in China have been asking for the appointment of a purely commercial attaché to the British Legation, so the Germans suggest the appointment of an Advisory Board, consisting of practical, experienced, commonsense men, to assist the comparatively inexperienced Government officials in matters relating to trade and industry. This might perhaps take the form of a general German Chamber of Commerce for the Far East, with branches at Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao, etc. By this means mistakes might be sometimes avoided which may seriously compromise the welfare of foreign commerce generally in China, while those who make the mistakes, from insufficient knowledge, are really honestly anxious to do everything in their power to further the commerce and industries of their nationals. We cannot but think that the establishment of a Custom-house at Tsingtao is one of those mistakes; its moral effect on the Chinese is bad, and it is a disappointment to foreigners as impairing the absolute freedom of trade which they expected when the port was opened.—*N. C. Daily News*.

On the 9th June the American refrigerator ship *Glacier*, 5,300 tons, Captain Arnold, U.S. Navy, arrived at Singapore from the Brooklyn Navy Yard en route for Manila with 1,500,000 pounds of beef and 50,000 pounds of mutton for the soldiers in the Philippines. It has been decided to erect a huge refrigerating plant in the Philippines; but, until it is completed, the *Glacier* will act as a meat supply boat for the Army. She will receive meat from smaller boats which will run to and from Australia. Part of the cargo of the *Glacier* is for the Navy. She carries rifles and ammunition for the equipment of the captured Spanish gun-boats.—*Straits Times*.

THE U. S. MINISTER AND THE NEW CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

Mr. A. E. Buck, United States Minister to Japan, in view of the coming into operation of the New Treaty between the United States and Japan on the 17th of the present month, issued a notification to his nationals and which he said:—

The Rescript of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, as also the several notifications by His Excellency the Minister President of State and Their Excellencies the heads of Departments of the Government, already published, enjoining, as they do, upon all Japanese subjects their duties in respect to foreigners, have been read with much satisfaction by me, as they will be by all United States citizens, not only in Japan but in America as well. In like spirit attention is called to the duty which, I trust, will be the pleasure of all citizens of the United States, under no circumstances to give any cause of complaint either to Government officials or other Japanese subjects. In their relations with the people of this country they should show at all times, by their demeanour and by their every act, such sentiments of regard for those with whom they will necessarily be associated and for all laws, regulations and customs, as will demonstrate that reciprocal friendship reasonably expected of them in response to the kind, considerate, and just treatment enjoined on all Japanese subjects by His Imperial Majesty, and by the high officials of the Government.

The United States was the first of all the Powers to enter into "a Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce," with Japan. From that time the bonds of friendship uniting the two countries have become stronger with passing years, and it is the duty of all citizens of the United States in this country to see to it that nothing on their part is done to cause reflection upon the people of their nationality.

THE DANISH REPRESENTATIVE AT BANGKOK.

APPOINTMENT OF M. OLAROVSKY.

Since Mr. Finch's departure was first announced, the appointment of Danish Representative here has been a question of no small interest to the whole Danish community. We now learn that the rank of the representative has been raised from Consul-General to Minister-Resident, and that the acting appointment has been conferred upon Monsieur, A. E. Olarovsky, the Russian Minister. This announcement will give the greatest satisfaction to all the Danes here, and will indeed be generally accepted as in accordance with the fitness of things. Quite apart from other ties between the two countries, the closer commercial relations that are being formed between Russia and Denmark are an open secret. To the Dane out here the most important consideration, however, is that in M. Olarovsky he will have a very able and energetic representative, at need. From the long time that Mr. Leckie held the appointment and the valuable services that he rendered to Denmark as Acting Consul-General, the position had almost come to be associated with the head of the Borneo Company, as of right, but with inevitable changes in the personnel of the Company in Bangkok it was natural that a change should be effected in the Danish Consulate, also, and the Danes have every right to be proud of the improved rank of their Representative, and of the selection that has been made.—*Bangkok Times*.

THE PLAGUE.

The figures for the last five weeks are as follows:—

WEEK ENDED.	CASES.	DEATHS.
June 17	109	117
" 24	148	138
July 1	142	144
" 8	160	96
" 15	64	65

The daily returns for the present week are as follows:—Sunday, 7 cases, 8 deaths; Monday, 8 cases, 8 deaths; Tuesday, 0 case, 1 death; Wednesday, 5 cases, 6 deaths; Thursday, 26 cases, 6 deaths; Friday, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

THE FRENCH CLAIMS IN SZECHUEN.

RELIGIOUS CLAIMS NOT TO BE CONFOUNDED WITH COMMERCIAL CLAIMS.

We translate the following from the *Echo de Chine* (Shanghai):—

With an astonishing persistence the *Mercury* entertains its readers with tales of important concessions obtained at Chengtu by Mr. Haas on account of the French Syndicate. We rejoice in Mr. Haas' success, but we may remind the *Mercury* that Mr. Haas is not at Chengtu for the settlement of missionary affairs, for the efforts of the French Consul at Chungking have had no greater effect than that of sending the account of the disasters caused by Yu Man-tse to Peking.

It is not usual for the protectorate to exchange the lives of men and the compensation due according to the most elementary rules of justice to 4000 ruined families for concessions of iron and coal mines, and a French Consul has never dishonoured himself to the extent of substituting a purely commercial question for a purely religious question.

THE EMPEROR KWANG SU AND HIS TREATMENT.

The Peking correspondent of the *Hapao*, writing about the treatment of the Emperor Kwang Hsu at the hands of his gaolers, says: "His Majesty is now provided with three meals a day, at each of which he is only given two kinds of vegetables and a small bowl of rice, inasmuch that is even suspected that an attempt is being made to starve and make His Majesty even weaker than he has been. To a confidential eunuch His Majesty recently said: 'My restoration to power is only a question of time, hence I am only too anxious to maintain my health and bide my time. I am only afraid that the one or two traitorous Ministers who hate me may by their machinations succeed in destroying me, and I have no means of counteracting their treachery.'"—*N. C. Daily News*.

TAMPERED TELEGRAMS.

A very serious charge is brought against an exalted official at Shanghai by silk merchants of Wungh. It appears that some important information in connection with the silk trade was wired and the official who, himself or a relative is about to engage in this business, tapped the information, and it is alleged turned it to the most profitable account. The matter for the silk merchants is now in the hands of an eminent lawyer.—*Mercury*.

SHIPBUILDING AT SHANGHAI.

Two launches took place on the 14th July from Messrs Boyd and Co.'s yard. One is a tug-boat, being the second of four ordered by the Chinese Eastern Railway Co., and is of the same dimensions as the *Tuiliuwan*, the first of the contract; the other is a self-propelling water-boat for the same company of the following dimensions:—length 94ft. 6in, breadth 27 feet, and depth 8 feet 9 inches. She is to be fitted with a compound non-condensing tandem engine. She will carry 100 tons of water, and pumps have been constructed by the builders for emptying or filling the boat in an hour. A powerful hand pump will also be fitted. The tug-boat was launched with steam up, and a number of members of the Russian colony here attended the function.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE LIGHTERAGE QUESTION AT TIENTSIN.

It is reported that the recent disagreement between the steamship agents and the shippers at Tientsin, which arose over the refusal of the latter to accept responsibility for any cargo further than Tongku, is likely to lead to important changes in the carrying trade between Tientsin and Tongku, which trade is now in the hands of the local lighter company. But as that company is unwilling or unable to do anything to cope with the frequent loss or smashing of cargo between the two places and this factor in the

situation reacts unfavourably upon the business of the steamer companies, one of the latter at least is taking a step that will probably bring the directors of the T. T. and L. Co. to a more amenable frame of mind. The refusal of the steamship agents to accept or discharge cargo except at Tongku has brought handsome profits to the lighter company and at the same time given three or four outside steamers—mostly Germans—an opportunity to come into the trade at a great advantage by accepting cargo to and from Tientsin. But we now hear the regular companies have met this invasion by a great cut in rates, which will be good news for shippers. Further, the China Merchants Company has taken the lead in attempting to meet the splendid monopoly which the Tug and Lighter Company has enjoyed by ordering eight large lighters and two tow boats, with which to handle their own cargo between Taku and Tientsin. These craft are now in hand in the oldest and youngest dock companies at Shanghai.—*China Gazette*.

ACCIDENT ON THE "GLEN TURRET."

Shanghai, 14th July.

A fatal accident occurred on board of the steamer *Glen turret* below the Tungsha Light-shed at 1 p.m. on Tuesday whilst en route from London to this port. Without any warning a 6in. steam pipe connecting one of the boilers to the main steam-pipe burst and scalded to death two Chinese firemen and severely injured a third. The rent, which is close to the brazing, is nearly two feet in length, and considering all the engineers were below at the time it is a marvel how they escaped. It was impossible to shut the steam off at the boiler so the vessel was brought to an anchor, and nothing could be done until the whole had escaped. Unfortunately the pipe was not served with wire, a process that has of late, owing to the high pressures required for triple expansion engines, become popular, and which, while not greatly strengthening the pipe, limits the rent and considerably checks and retards the escape of steam, thus giving those below a chance of escape. The engineers worked all night and the following morning were able to use the steam from the remaining boiler and with the assistance of a tug the *Glen turret* steamed to Woosung, whence on arrival the injured man was promptly forwarded to Shanghai for hospital treatment. The repairs are being executed by Messrs. Boyd & Co., who have the order for a new pipe.—*N. C. Daily News*.

DISURBANCES IN CHEKIANG.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVERTS ATTACKED.

It will be remembered that, in addition to preparing for an expected descent of Italians upon the Chekiang seaboard the officials of that province have had to send troops to Taichou prefecture, where a powerful body of outlaws, mostly coast pirates, have been helping the inhabitants to attack the R.C. converts who had taken possession of certain temple lands claimed by the people of Taichou city. A Ningpo dispatch now states that, encouraged by their successes against the R.C. converts and the troops sent by the Ningpo mandarins to protect the converts, the Taichou malcontents have now (10th July) openly raised the flag of rebellion and have posted proclamations throughout the prefecture calling upon the people to aid in driving out both R.C. converts and Imperial troops, and then to prepare to resist an Italian descent upon Taichou which rumour reports the Italians now desire to make a naval base in preference to Samien Bay. The dispatch further states that, although no less than 5,000 troops have been collected in Taichou prefecture for the past fortnight to crush the insurrection, no forward movement has, as yet, been made into the insurgent country, although several skirmishes have taken place in which the latter have generally come off best.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The appointment of Committees for the various sub-districts in the islands of the New Territories, under the Local Communities Ordinance, is gazetted.

BANQUET GIVEN BY H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY AT TOKYO.

On the 22nd instant H.R.H. Prince Henry gave a banquet in the Shiba Detached Palace at 8 o'clock in the evening. Among those present were Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes Komatsu (Senior and Junior), Prince Arisugawa, Prince Kanin, Prince Yamashina and Prince Kacho; Their Excellencies the Ministers of State, Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, Vice-Admiral Viscount Ito, Marquis Hachisuka, Count Leyden, Count Wedel, Dr. Weipart, the officers of Prince Henry's staff, and the members of the Reception Committee. In the course of the banquet Prince Henry, speaking in German, which was excellently rendered into Japanese by Dr. Weipart, said:—

Your Imperial Highness, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen;—My official visit in Tokyo approaching its end, I am anxious to express to all of you my heartiest and sincerest thanks for the very kind reception accorded to me and to the gentlemen who accompany me. Especially I beg to thank H. I. H. Prince Kanin most sincerely and cordially for the trouble that H. I. H. has kindly taken on my behalf during the past three days. I know from experience, that an office such as His Imperial Highness has graciously undertaken to fill, involves not only loss of time but also much personal inconvenience. I beg H. I. H. Prince Komatsu kindly to convey to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress the expression of my feelings of deepest gratitude. Let me add that it has been a great pleasure to me to be able to visit your beautiful and hospitable country again after so many years. According to our custom I call for three cheers for Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu, who spoke in Japanese, Mr. Nagasaki translating his words into English, said:—

Your Royal Highness, Your Imperial Highnesses, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—I beg to express my sincere thanks for the kind words which His Royal Highness has just used with reference to the reception given to him on the part of H.M. the Emperor. I will immediately convey to His Majesty the expression of H.R.H. Prince Henry's warm sentiments, and I have no doubt that His Majesty will receive it with much gratification; I further believe that His Royal Highness's kind visit to this country will not only strengthen the tie of friendship which so happily exists between Japan and Germany, but will also surely cement, more and more, the cordial amity of the two countries. As His Royal Highness is the brother of H.M. the Emperor of Germany, this occasion serves to renew my grateful recollections of the gracious kindness shown to me by His Imperial Majesty during my stay in Germany, when I last had the pleasure to visit that country. I empty my glass to the health of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Germany.—*Japan Mail*.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT TO KOBE.

THE DEATH OF THE TSAREVICH.— FESTIVITIES ABANDONED.

Kobe, 13th July.

The German flag-ship *Deutschland*, with H.R.H. Prince Henry on board, arrived in port yesterday evening about six o'clock. Mr. F. Thiel, H.I.G.M.'s Acting Consul, at once went on board, accompanied by Mr. Nagasaki, the master of ceremonies, Governor Ohmori and other of the Japanese authorities, to receive the Prince. Mr. Thiel had dinner with his Royal Highness, and informed him of the sad news of the death of the Tsarevich, which had just reached Kobe. The Prince at once expressed his opinion that under these circumstances it would be impossible for him to join in any public festivities on the occasion of his visit here. He desired Mr. Thiel to convey to the German community his deep regret at the disappointment that would be felt after so many arrangements had been made, but owing to family ties—the Emperor of Russia being his brother-in-law—it was impossible for him at such a time to take part in any festivities.

The Prince was to land at the hatoba at nine o'clock this morning, where the Consular Body and the elected members of the Municipal

made Council, together with the deputation representing the German community, were to be presented to his Royal Highness, by Mr. Thiel, while the Japanese authorities were to be presented by Mr. Nagasaki master of the ceremonies. He proceeds to Kyoto by the 9.50 a.m. train, and will return to Kobe late on the 15th inst.

As an account of the death of the Tsarevich the Prince will not be able to attend any big festival, the picnic at Suma, as well as the Venetian Night on the Recreation Ground, will have to be abandoned. His Royal Highness will only be able to accept the invitation of the German Club to dinner, but no official character will be given to it, and there will be no music and no speeches. The Prince is anxious that the community should understand the deep regret he feels that circumstances should have interfered with the arrangements made, but it is impossible for him to take any other course.

Prince Henry leaves Kobe early on the morning of the 17th inst.—*Chronicle*.

MORE PAPER REFORMS IN PEKING.

The Empress-Dowager issued an Edict at Peking on the 11th inst., in which several sweeping reforms are ordered to take place in all the State Departments of the Empire.

It opens with a perfect tirade upon the whole of the officials in all the Provinces concerning duty and lekin in order to prevent what is stated to be the perpetual "squeezing" among those who are in charge. The Edict proceeds to say that the directors of the lekin stations and the Salt Department had been guilty of squeezing, and that in order to remedy these wrongs it would be necessary in the future that the Viceroy, Tartar-Generals, and Governors should take notice of a condition of things which was deplorable. The province of Kiangnan is a fruitful country, so the Edict states, but there squeezing has been going on apace, so much so that the Viceroy and those under him have been asked to render an account to the Peking authorities. The departments upon which information is particularly directed to be given include the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the Imperial Telegraph Administration, and the Kaiping Mines.

The Edict then says it will give the subordinate authorities times to reflect. It allows them three months to collect the revenue which has hitherto been subject to those subordinate officials, under the control of the Imperial Government. In the last Memorial to the Throne by the President of the Board of Revenue it was admitted that the officials were perfectly helpless and were squeezing too much, but that time would be given them to get on their feet. The Grand Council required Kang-yi and the officers to regulate the duties, and it was decreed that Kang-yi should report the true condition of things. Kang-yi has now been conferring with the Viceroy to find out the "squeezes" and should give those detected in such malpractices three months in which to repay their stealings. Chu Tung memorialised the Imperial Throne as to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., the Imperial Telegraph Administration, and the Kaiping Coal Mines. Sheng Hung-shuen had, notwithstanding that there was a good profit earned, made no return to the Board of Revenue and he has been directed to furnish forthwith a full and complete return to the Board of Revenue of all the transactions which have taken place in that Department within a certain time. Three months have been given him within which this statement is to be furnished and the accounts cleared. In the provisions of the Edict it is also set forth that the Viceroy of Chili, Yulu, has been directed to render a full and complete account of the Kaiping Coal Mines, and further that the directors of the Moho Gold Mine have been ordered to produce their accounts with a view to carrying out the directions of the Edict. It is a fact that the returns from the Moho Mine are gradually decreasing. The newly opened mine at Chili has exceeded the most sanguine expectation of its promoters and the Edict calls for a return and a speedy payment of the lekin tax.

THE PEKING AND TIENSIN RAILWAY.
This railway, the Edict goes on to state, has made a handsome profit, but there will be no further construction of railroad lines until the Lu-Han system has been completed. When that is done, and it has been found to be profitable other lines will be laid down.—*China Gazette*.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG ON HORSEBACK.

A private letter from Wuchang gives an interesting side of the many accomplishments of H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. In a recent review of his disciplined brigade of some 6,000 men there were pontoon bridging operations, cavalry charges, etc., as if in actual warfare, on which occasion Viceroy Chang appeared mounted on his war-horse, with pistol holsters and all, and accompanied by a large following of mounted officials personally led the cavalry operations, fording streams and dashing across pontoons at full gallop, etc. H.E. also stood in an infantry square during a cavalry charge and hugely enjoyed every thing that took place. Being a Northerner, H.E. is a born horseman, and showed that he had a firmer seat than many a much younger officer on that day.—*N. C. Daily News*.

NEWS OF THE "PELICAN."

San Francisco, 30th May.
The Merchants' Exchange has received from Captain Thunnell, of the American schooner *Hermann*, a clue to the missing steamer *Pelican*, which left Puget Sound for China in the early part of last year. In a letter dated Kodiak, 18th May, Captain Thunnell says that he picked up a bottle on the shore of Portage Bay, containing a slip of paper, on which is written:—"Lat. 50 North and 175 West. The ship is sinking. We are leaving it in trail boats. M. T. Pattieson, first officer." The *Pelican* was never heard of after her departure, and it was supposed that she was blown out of her course and foundered. The small boats were doubtless swamped and the crew lost.—*Seattle Post Intelligencer*.

THE FOKIEN MISSIONARY RIOTS.

Foochow, 8th July.
It is small satisfaction now that all our missionaries have been driven away from their stations with their lives in their hands to learn that all is again quiet at Kienning, Kienyang, and Yenping. The Viceroy sent up a deputy with 150 soldiers, and other detachments followed, making up a total force of between 400 and 500 men. It is reported that a thorough investigation has been gone into anent the late troubles and that several arrests have been made. The Kienning man who was made mention of last week as endeavouring to incite the people in Foochow city to hatred of foreigners has been caught and imprisoned. We have no information yet as to the notice the British Government are taking or intend to take of the late outrages. *Echo*.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

TROUBLE WITH MAT SALLEH.

Mat Salleh, the rebel chief who has given no end of trouble to the British North Borneo Government until he secured easy terms for submissions has again taken to bad courses. He and the Tegahu tribe attacked and killed several of the Sanswon tribe. Mr. Fraser, a Government official, last April, went in person in search of Mat Salleh to call him to account. Mr. Fraser met Mat Salleh in person, and had great difficulty in bringing him round. The following are extracts from Mr. Fraser's report:—

I then spoke to Mat Salleh about attacking the Sanswon and told him Government expected him to stop that sort of thing, and asked him to help me to bring about a meeting of the chiefs of the Tegahus and the chiefs of Sanswon and Tambunan; to this he at once agreed and a meeting was arranged for next day. I pointed out that any question of compensation for loss of buffaloes or other property and for heads must be relegated to a future date, as both sides were

far too sore for there to be any chances of a quiet settlement at present. Mat Salleh wished to dispense altogether with any question of compensation. I, however, pointed out that as he and his friends had seized upwards of eighty buffaloes and also other property, besides killing over thirty people, and whereas he and his friends had lost no property and very few lives, his suggestion was rather one-sided and unfair, so he agreed to leave the question for settlement at a future meeting. On the day and place fixed for the meeting, I went and met Mat Salleh and told him that, as we had come unarmed, he and his people must do the same, and he gave orders accordingly. Before the ceremony of swearing peace began, Mat Salleh again opened the question of compensation and for nearly an hour gave me reason after reason why his plan was better; however, I did not see it in his light and so he gave in. All went off quietly till near the end when there was some slight trouble, a Tambunan man, dressed in a loin cloth and a soldier's scarlet tunic with white facings, suggesting that, if a Bajow tribesman was caught stealing eggs or fowls, might all the curses rest on his head. Mat Salleh got annoyed, and it was not until after it had been pointed out to him that there was no reason to take it personally, that he quieted down; still it rather spoilt the harmony which up to then had existed. After the whole thing was over and having taken a photo of Mat Salleh, I returned to Nodoh. I wrote to Mat Salleh impressing on him that, in the future, if he had any complaint against the Tambunans, he must complain to the Government and not fight.

SANDAKAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Sandakan, 8th July.
The American steamer *San Pedro* with the brigantine *Lothario* in tow, arrived here on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. She reports that another small steamer, also towing a small sailer, left Manila two days before her, bound for this port. The *San Pedro* with her charge had to weather a typhoon during her passage and as the other vessels have not arrived up to date grave fears are entertained as to their safety. It is hoped, however, that the missing vessels have put in somewhere, and may still arrive here safely.

It is reported that the late Hongkong-Borneo steamer *Deucalion*, now under the German flag, is on her way here from Singapore, to take up her old trade in opposition to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The latter firm, however, have shown such enterprise in entering into this business that it is hoped their vessels will receive the strong support they deserve.

Cable communication with the outer world to this point is still intermittent, one of the up-country stations' operator being ill. However, several cables have passed both ways, and it is hoped the line will soon be permanently open. What that means to business people here only those directly interested can understand.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PAO"]

A clan fight has broken out between the village of Wanghun and the village of Wangtong, in Tungkun district. Over four thousand people took part in the conflict and great slaughter was effected on both sides. The local Magistrate went to the scene personally with some yamen runners to stop the fight, but to no purpose, the villagers taking no notice of him and continuing their fight under his very eyes. The circumstances were reported to the Canton authorities and on the 11th inst. Colonel Cheng Wai-lum was sent with a number of soldiers to restore order. When the Colonel arrived on the scene the fight was at once discontinued, but the fighters, being still in a very vindictive spirit, intend to resume hostilities as soon as the soldiers have left the scene.

On the 10th inst. about a thousand robbers, under the leadership of Foo Tean-hoi, a robber, and Wan Kan, all well-known robbers, plundered all the houses, big and little, in the market town of Loktsung, in Santak district, where there are in all about three hundred houses. The people of the town had made every preparation to meet

the robbers, but as the latter greatly outnumbered them, they were no match for them, so that the robbers were able to carry away the valuables from all the houses. They also burnt some houses. Some days previously to the attack the leaders of the robbers had written to the town demanding a large sum of money under threat of burning and plundering all the shops if the demand was not complied with.

There are now about ten thousand bad characters banded together under the style of the Sam Tim Society, in the Hingling district, in the prefecture of Kaying. They all reside in fastness of the mountains and occasionally issue forth to commit robberies or demand money by force in broad daylight. The villagers have had many encounters with them and mostly came off second best, as the robbers generally have a superiority of numbers. A few days ago they made an attack on the city of Hingling, the Magistrate of which, having no sufficient force, was obliged to shut all the city gates to prevent the attack. The Canton authorities have been telegraphed to and a military officer named Mok Shin-ohk has been sent with several hundreds of soldiers to cope with the bad characters, who are about to raise the standard of rebellion.

Several days ago thirty prisoners made their escape from the prison of the district of Kwai-sin. Twenty of them have been recaptured, but the rest have made good their escape. The superintendent of the gaol has been ordered to go to Canton for trial on account of his neglect of duty.

On the 10th instant a junk heavily laden with silk valued at about four thousand dollars was despatched from Patlai for Canton. When she was sailing near Samshui, on the West River, nine boats carrying robbers rowed up to her and carried away all the silk from her. The robbers did not molest the passengers nor plunder their luggage.

HONGKONG.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Dandy to be Chief Inspector of Nuisances is gazetted.

There were 1,853 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 192 were Europeans.

Rules for the payment of Crown rent on agricultural land in the New Territories are published in the *Gazette*.

The appointment of Mr. A. Watson to be Acting Inspector of Live Stock during Mr. C. V. Ladd's absence is gazetted.

With the exception of plague there were no cases of communicable disease reported in the colony last week.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Governor has been pleased to appoint Viscount Sutherland, A.D.C. to be, His Excellency's Private Secretary with effect from the 12th instant, vice Major T. C. F. Somerville, resigned.

On Monday afternoon Chief Detective Inspector Hanson went over to Nantow to give evidence against a man arrested by the Chinese authorities for being concerned in the Un Loong murders.

On the 14th July Messrs. Hughes and Hough offered for sale by auction Kowloon inland lots Nos. 482, 483, 484, 485, and 486, containing in the whole 5,250 square feet, situate at Station Street North, Mongkok, Yau-mat. The property was purchased by Mr. Ko Yu-tung for \$2,400.

A Chinaman who has a fish stall in the Western Market was fined \$25 at the Magistracy for being in possession of unjust scales. Inspector Duncan said the scales were five per cent. against the purchaser. Defendant tried to run away when he saw the Inspector.

On Wednesday at noon an inquiry was held at Magistracy touching the death of a coal coolie who fell into the hold of the *Tsinan* at Quarry Bay on Saturday night and fractured his skull. The man died on Tuesday. A verdict to the effect that death was caused by a fracture of the skull was returned.

We hear that the Customs are putting up four mat-sheds for their new stations one on Teoniang Island, off the point of the peninsula forming the eastern shore of Mifs Bay, one at Shatowkok, at the head of Mifs Bay, one on Lintin Island, at the mouth of the Canton River and the fourth on Taishan Island, near Nantow.

The *Straits Times* of the 11th July says:—Recent news from Raub is that, in crushing a sample parcel of a recently discovered lode at Raub, the yield—from the sample—was at the rate of a thousand ounces to the ton.

The appointment is gazetted of Major M. M. Morris, R.A., to be Acting Commandant of the Volunteer Corps during the remaining period of the absence on leave of the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., in succession to Colonel R. B. Mainwaring, C.M.G., resigned.

On Saturday Charles Bonnoad, fourth engineer on the *Hyson*, was doing some repairs to a steam pipe in the engine-room when a plug flew out and he was severely scalded by hot water and steam. The doctor from the *Empress of Japan* came and attended to him and he was afterwards taken to the Hospital.

On Tuesday afternoon Messrs. Hughes and Hough offered for sale by auction Howard's Godowns at Nos. 262 and 263, Praya West, together with the site. There was a good attendance. The bidding started at \$80,000. \$100,000 was the highest bona-fide bid, and as the reserve was not reached the property was bought in.

At the Magistracy on Wednesday two privates in the Royal Welch Fusiliers were sentenced to two months imprisonment for robbing an American blue-jacket whom they had come across the previous evening. The blue-jacket was drunk. Another private who was charged with receiving the money knowing it to have been stolen was discharged.

The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart having returned to Hongkong and resumed his duties as Colonial Secretary the criminal cases arising in the New Territory are sent to Hongkong to be disposed of, and in other matters the natives are allowed for the most part to manage their own affairs under the Village Communities Ordinance.

On Saturday afternoon, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, by order of the trustee in bankruptcy, offered for sale by auction three lots of property at Hungghom. Lot No. 1, on the south side of Market Street, was sold to Sang Sou for \$8,150; Lot No. 2, No. 16, Hungghom West, to Loong Kee for \$10,000; while Lot No. 3 was bought in, the reserve not having been reached.

On Tuesday midnight a mat-shed at Kennedytown belonging to the Kowloon Godown Company and stored with coal owned by the Man Wo Shop was discovered to be on fire. A despatch box was brought on the scene by an Indian policeman, but the mat-shed was destroyed in a very short time though no damage was done to the coal. Damage to the extent of about \$100 was done.

On the 14th July a meeting of the Water Polo Association was held at the V.R.C. Gymnasium. Mr. F. Lammert (secretary) occupied the chair and there were also present Lieut. Lewis, R.A.; Lieut. Williams, R.N. (H.M.S. *Tamar*), Sergeant Deane, R.W.F. Quartermaster-Sergeant Canne, R.E.; Mr. A. Humphreys, Kowloon; Messrs. W. Armstrong, W. A. Stopani, T. Meek, A. A. Alves, and A. E. Alves. It was decided that the competition should be played under Cup Tie rules. The first match will be played on Wednesday between the V.R.C. "A" team and H.M.S. *Tamar*, and the second on Thursday between the Fusiliers "A" team and the R.A., 25, S.D.

Inspector Gillies, who had been in charge of the Police Station at Cheungchow for some time, died at the Government Civil Hospital of fever on the 14th July. It was only on the 12th that he came in from his station, but he had been suffering from fever for some days previously. Being the only European member of the Force at Cheungchow he struggled on with his duties until compelled to desist by exhaustion, and it was probably this delay in availing himself of hospital treatment that allowed the disease to get such a hold on his system. The deceased Inspector, who was a native of Skye, came out in 1885 with a batch of men from the Glasgow Police. He was a very efficient officer, highly respected in the Force and by many civilian friends, and his death will be deeply regretted. The funeral took place on the afternoon of the 14th and was attended by all the available European members of the Force. The hearse was covered with wreaths.

At the Magistracy on Tuesday the Captain of the steamer *Indrapura* was charged with not proceeding to the quarantine anchorage on arrival in Hongkong harbour from Amoy. P. C. Ashmore, said defendant arrived in the harbour at 11.45 a.m. on the 17th instant. Witness went alongside and asked the Captain where he was from. He replied, "Amoy." Witness then told him to put up the yellow flag and go into quarantine. Defendant put up the yellow flag, but, instead of proceeding to the quarantine ground, made fast to the buoy.—Defendant, who pleaded ignorance of the regulation, said he merely made fast to the buoy so that he could turn round and go into the quarantine ground.—His Worship thought a nominal penalty would meet the case and only imposed a fine of \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to a local vernacular paper the people living outside the Lien Gate of Amoy were startled to witness pinkish coloured rain for an hour or so during a thunderstorm on the 29th ult., in consequence of which the local wiseacres prognosticate that "there will be an era of blood and war within the next twelve months for Fukien province"—*N. C. Daily News*.

In their circular dated Manila, 8th July, Messrs. Warner, Bar. es and Co. says:—Reports have reached us of the destruction, by insurgents, of many plantations in the Island of Negros, and the political situation seems to be such as to preclude the possibility of further arrivals of any importance so that owing to these disturbances, the present crop may be considered as about finished, falling a long way short of previous estimates. It is, moreover, likely that the crop of next season will be extremely small, as the growing cane, according to reports, has been more or less destroyed, as well as the machinery, and plant. In sympathy with the decline in beet, local values have experienced a retrograde.

"Looker-on," writing in the *Japan Gazette* of the 6th says:—The *American-maru* has come and gone most people have forgotten about her detention in quarantine. But the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and their children begin at daybreak to-morrow what I hope will be a safe passage back to Hongkong reminds me of some other facts that may be of interest to fatalists as seeming to portend the disagreeable thing that happened to the *American-maru* and her freight. She left Hongkong on the 13th.—inauspicious number! She departed from Shanghai with, so I am told, 13 first class foreign passengers; she was sent into quarantine on a Friday—unlucky day! The result of all this was that thirteen passengers went to the quarantine station on a Friday, and they and the ship were released on a Friday.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of the 8th instant mentions the moorings that Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., Limited, have contracted to lay down at Woosung for the three principal mail companies, the P. & O., the Messageries, and the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which are acting jointly in this matter. Sixteen six-ton anchors and 720 fathoms of chain are to be used, with eight buoys, which should accommodate six steamers moored stem and stern. The position chosen for the new moorings is below the Harbour Master's station near the Railway station, so that passengers by the mail steamers can reach Shanghai either by train or by tender.

The body of a well-dressed foreigner was discovered floating in the River, close to the Public Garden, at Shanghai, on the evening of the 13th July, and was identified the following afternoon as that of Mr. Wm. Charles Percival Spong, lately a sergeant in the Municipal Police, and later in the River Police, who had been missing for some days. Mr. Consul F. S. A. Bourne opened an inquest into the case, and in the absence of any evidence to show how deceased got into the water, the evidence of Dr. W. A. C. Cooper showing that there were no marks of violence on the body, which had been in the water for from 50 to 60 hours, the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned." Deceased was last seen alive on the Japanese wharf on the 11th, when he was in his usual health and spirits. Deceased was a sober, respectable man in comfortable circumstances and there was no reason why he should take his own life.

A fatal accident occurred to one of the petty officers of H.M.S. *Orlando*, on the 29th June, at Kuala Muda in Province Wellesley. Commander Charlton and some officers were out on a shooting expedition on the river. While the party in the steam-pinnace of the man-of-war were moving about the coxswain fell into the water. Commander Charlton jumped overboard and endeavoured with Lieut. Hyde, to rescue the man, but was unsuccessful, owing to the very strong current, and was picked up later in an exhausted condition. The coxswain was carried away by the current and disappeared. The body was afterwards found, and the burial took place on the 2nd instant. The deceased was a second class petty officer, named Edward Holloway, 27 years of age, and hailing from Bermondsey. He was unmarried and was the support of his mother.—*Straits Times*.

Mr. W. D. Thomas, (who will be well remembered as formerly with the late firm of Becher, Louis & Co., in Singapore), whose firm has its present field of mining enterprise in Norway, writes:—"I hear mining is generally looking up well in the Malay Peninsula. I should like to be able to assist in proving what I have contended ever since I have known the Peninsula, namely, that good gold mines would undoubtedly be proved there by competent systematic and economic development. Blundering mismanagement and incompetency have succeeded in giving it a bad name, the effects of which, I am afraid, it will be difficult to neutralise. Raub is having its effect in improving the tone of public opinion. When will they be working their sixty heads? On this side, unfortunately, no one knows anything of the Malay Peninsula, and the few who do won't look at it. Once bitten twice shy." Mr. Thomas mentions also that Mr. Henry Louis is flourishing, a Professor of Mining, in Newcastle.—*Singapore Free Press*.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

SHANGHAI, 15th July.—(From Messrs. W. Loh, Lewis & Co.'s Circular.)—Our last printed tea market advices were dated 3rd instant. The *Glancus* (s.) with first Hankow Black Teas, is reported to have arrived on 7th inst., but owing to fog, she was not docked until 9th idem. The first sales were telegraphed on 11th inst., and considering the good quality of the crop they were most disappointing, not only in value realised, but also in quantity sold. As usual the bulk of the business in Black Tea is being done at Hankow and by Russian buyers. The size of the second crop is not yet ascertained, but it is not expected to exceed last year's. In quality it shows the same freedom from damage as characterised the first crop. The lowest quotation in Hankow for whole leaf Tea is 11s. 11.30 short. Black Tea.—There is a semblance of a demand for any Teas under Teals 20 a picul, a paucity for shipment to America, but settlements reported are on a small scale and are likely to remain so. The market is only fairly supplied with musters and comparatively few chops have arrived in bulk. Ningchow... 1,555 1/2-chest, Tl. 19 1/2 a 24 Hobow... 175 " " 18 " 20 Kutoan... 266 " " 22 1/2 Wenchow... 132 " " 17 1/2 Oshan... 265 " " 23

2,323

Green Tea.—The latest estimate of the Japan crop is 6 to 8 million pounds in excess of last season's yield and China Tea will be further handicapped by the abolition of the Export Duty of Yen 1.10 a picul on the 17th instant. Values on overland musters of Pingsueys have been received and they indicate that there is little or no margin for profit on present prices current here. Pingsuey.—Third Gunpowders, and ordinary Young Hysons have been taken freely out of chop at Tls. 16/20 for the former and Tls. 17/18 for the latter, whilst the better lines of Gunpowders and Imperials have met with partial demand at about former rates. Quality considered these Teas are good value and compare favourably with similar lines in Country Teas. Traders are difficult to deal with and there are persistent rumours current amongst Natives to the effect that the second crop will be poor in quality and reduced in quantity, owing to the rainy weather prevalent at the time of picking. From unprepared leaf we have seen, we believe the rumours as to quality to be well grounded, but with the present strong demand for lines under Tls. 20 we are sceptical

as to the reduced quantity. Country Teas.—No Moyunes have yet arrived. Ordinary Tienkuis have met with a fair reception at Tls. 22 1/2 a 23 and are much on a level with last year's net prices for similar qualities. Fychows are taken readily at fully opening rates say Tls. 18 1/2 a 20 1/2 a picul. Local Pucks are quiet and tea men seem prepared to break them out in lines failing a satisfactory demand for chops. Second Gunpowders are being bought at Tls. 19/22. Hysons.—Contrary to most people's expectation this market has continued active at very full prices. Teals 50 a picul is already quoted for one chop, and several have been bought from Tls. 38/45. The Russian firms have not yet entered the market, and buyers are very few in number. Settlements to date are: 7,600 half-chests at say Tls. 19 1/2 at 24 for Local packed, Tls. 27 at 33 for Fychows, and Tls. 36 at 40 for Tienkuis. Fine Fong Mees have a so received attention at prices much above English or American values.

Settlements reported from 3rd July are:—

	4-chests.	at Tls.
Pingsuey...	10,662	22.00 a 27.50
Local packed...	2,639	19.33 a 21.00
Fychow...	4,353	18.00 a 29.00

17,652 1/2 chests.

Total Settlements from opening of the season to date are:—

	1899.	Stock.
	4-chests.	4-chests.
Pingsuey...	25,576	17,310
Local packed...	6,075	4,664
Fychow...	4,353	2,880
Total...	36,004	24,854

	1898.	Stock.
	4-chests.	4-chests.
Pingsuey...	12,276	16,254
Local packed...	6,595	5,234
Fychow...	1,875	6,754
Total...	20,746	28,242

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	9,534,430	1,608,322
Amoy...	70,723	89,860
Foochow...	5,069,286	3,928,196
Canton...	717,100	911,089
Total...	15,401,179	15,537,467

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai...	1,222,849	1,132,577
Amoy...	1,906,489	2,137,184
Foochow...	817,680	321,720
Total...	4,007,018	3,591,481

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	8,045,356	8,345,515

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama...	8,802,293	10,020,497
Osaka...	3,999,880	4,578,941
Total...	12,802,173	14,600,438

SILK.

CANTON, 7th July.—Silk.—Tantles.—No settlements have been reported. Re-reels.—A good business might be done but dealers refuse to sell and our quotations are purely nominal. Filatures.—Have been in good demand during the first part of the fortnight and prices advanced 20/40 p.p. picul. Business was very difficult owing to the scarcity of supplies and dealers being unwilling to contract for forward delivery before they get a fresh supply of cocoons. During the last week buyers have withdrawn from the high rates asked, and the check to business has led to an easier tone, especially for Good No. 3 and No. 3 Filatures. Short-reels.—Were in active demand early in the fortnight and high prices have been paid—\$860 for Sui Lun Hing 14/16, \$830 for Yut Chong Wo 14/16, \$790 for H. C. 14/16, \$740 for

Good 3 14/18. Buyers are now less anxious to operate, but re-reels are holding off the market and prices are nominally unchanged. Crops.—In 4/6 days the bulk of the 3rd crop will be secured. If we have no rain these few days, we may expect 8-10,000 bales and the quality will be better than the last crop. Waste.—Quiet.

SHANGHAI, 15th July.—(From Messrs. A. R. Hurkill & Sons' Circular.)—London, telegrams report a quiet market, Blue Elephants are quoted at 12/10 1/2, and the Lyons quotation for Gold Killing is Frs. 31.50. Raw Silk.—A few sales. Coarse Silk have changed hands. Yellow Silks have been in good demand, the quality being good all round. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, 8th to 14th July are: 3,578 bales White, 377 bales Yellow and 204 bales Wild Silk. Re-reels and hand Filatures.—No business to report. Steam Filatures.—A few bales of market chops have been settled, 10/12 d.n. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 2 bales to England, 272 to France, and 372 bales to America. Wild Silk.—We do not hear of any transactions. Waste Silk.—Prices still remain very high, 310 piculs Hankow Frisonnets (whole bales) have been settled at Tls. 24.

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/9 1/2 Freight Tls. 7.25 per bale.

	Tls.	80c.	per picul.	per lb.
Teatles.—				
Market Chop	42 1/2	10 1/2		
Skins.—				
Lie Steins	322 1/2	363 1/2	7 1/2	2 1/2
Yellow Silk.—Tunglo	185	405	9 1/2	2 1/2
" Mienchow	375	39	9 1/2	2 1/2
" Wongy 1	280			
" Wongchow	245	270	6 1/2	1 1/2
Steam Filatures.—				
First Choice, 10 1/2 deniers Market Chop	82 1/2	19 1/2		

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai...	19,135	5,065
Canton...	2,018	1,546
Yokohama...	19,874	19,784
Total...	41,027	20,465

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai...	702	624
Canton...	634	852
Yokohama...	10,757	37,018
Total...	13,133	37,894

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 2nd July.—Large supplies have come forward and prices show a great fall. Quotations for Formosa are \$63.00 to \$65.00 30 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 21st July.—The market continues brisk and prices are still advancing. Quotations are:—

Shetloong, No. 1, White...	8.10	\$8.15
do. " " White...	7.65	7.70
Shetloong, No. 1, Brown...	5.40	5.55
do. " " 2, Brown...	5.45	5.50
Swatow, No. 1, White...	8.00	8.05
do. " " 1, White...	7.55	7.60
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	5.40	5.45
do. " " 2, Brown...	5.30	5.35
F. C. No. 1 Sugar Candy...	11.80	11.85
S. " " "	10.55	10.60

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Ambria* sailed on the 7th July. For Havre: 6 cases human hair, 13 cases feathers, 20 cases bristles, 260 bales cane, 375 pkgs tea. For Havre and/or Hamburg: 11 cases human hair, 18 cases woodware, 51 cases Chinaware, 680 rolls matting. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London: 10 cases bristles. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London and/or Antwerp: 20 cases bristles. For Hamburg: 2 cases private effects, 2 cases bambooware, 3 cases cigars, 4 cases human hair, 5 cases Chinaware, 6 pkgs rattanware, 8 cases sundries, 10 cases earthenware, 40 cases essential oil, 62 rolls matting, 100 bales galangal, 105 pkgs tea, 114 bales cane, 125 pkgs cane, 150 cases bristles, 200 bales broken cane, 350 cases cassia, 725 bales feathers. For Hamburg and/or London: 750 boxes tea. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp and/or London: 146 cases bristles. For Hamburg and/or Ant-

warps—15 cases bristles. For Rotterdam—400 bales broken cassia. For Copenhagen—200 cases cassia. For Glasgow—250 cases preserves. For Buenos Ayres—4 cases straw-alpaca, 154 cases palmfans. For Havana—1 case silks, 2 cases sundries.

Per steamer *Deike Rickmers*, sailed on the 10th July. For New York—1 case cigars, 5 cases human hair, 8 cases glassware, 13 cases paper, 25 cases vermillion, 26 cases joss sticks, 30 cases bristles, 40 cases tea, 91 cases blackwoodware, 118 cases Chinaware, 120 bales bamboo split, 120 packages rattanware, 131 oaks or, 489 packages sundries, 500 cases cassia, 1,247 packages preserves and 3,952 packages crackers.

Per steamer *Tantalus*, sailed on the 10th July. For London—4,548 boxes tea (95,708 lbs. Sc. Caper), 25 bales canes, 25 boxes palm leaf fans, 2 boxes bambooware, 20 cases essential oil, 25 cases blackwoodware, 38 cases Chinaware, 1 case hardware, 2 packages woodware, 44 packages feathers, 12 packages mats, and 11 packages sundries. For London and/or Manchester—50 bales waste silk. For London and/or Antwerp and/or Hamburg—20 boxes bristles. For Manchester—1 case silks. For Glasgow—1 box cigars. For Antwerp—258 bales split bamboo and 5 cases aniseed oil. For Hamburg—10 bales merchandise, 400 boxes cassia, and 1 case tortoise shell.

Per steamer *Raffaello Rubattino*, sailed on the 10th July. For Bombay—1 case silverware, 1 case fans, 2 cases glass bangles, 4 cases essential oil, 5 cases paper, 5 cases turbans, 10 cases camphor, 10 cases bambooware, 10 cases vermillion, 16 cases sundries, 20 cases wax, 25 preserves, 37 cases chinaware, 64 bags beans, 109 cases Chinaware, 160 bags turmeric, 249 packages tea, 525 cases cassia, and 2,380 empty jars. For Aden—25 bales galangal. For Bushire—2 boxes glassbangles 36 boxes chinaware. For Port Said—11 pkgs. sundries. For Leghorn—4 bales cowhides. For Naples—74 bales cowhides. For Naples & or Genoa—29 bales cowhides. For Genoa—16 bales cowhides, 40 bales waste silk, 120 cases palmfans, 379 bales veg. ta low. For Milan—2 bales tallow 57 bales hair. For Venice—12 bales cowhides. For Barcelona—4 bales cowhides, 44 pkgs telegraphic materials. For Trieste—3 bales cowhides. For Buenos Ayres—50 pkgs tea. Montevideo and/or Buenos Ayres—256 pkgs tea.

Per steamer *Sarnia*, sailed on the 13th July. For Havre—10 boxes feathers, 15 cases Chinaware, 20 cases litho paper, 21 cases human hair, 21 cases blackwoodware, 120 bales canes, and 150 rolls mats. For Havre and/or Hamburg—25 bales canes, 40 cases bristles, 48 bales straw-bags, and 100 cases preserves. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London—330 cases camphor. For Hamburg—1 case gongs, 3 cases China Ink 4 cases sundries, 4 cases curios, 5 cases paper, 10 cases blackwoodware, 13 cases Chinaware, 20 cases essential oil, 182 packages canes, 298 bales feathers, 642 boxes tea, and 1,250 cases cassia. For Bremen—1 case curios. For Antwerp—80 packages sundries. For Amsterdam—1 pkg. sundries. For Rotterdam—10 packages tea and 24 packages crackers. For Copenhagen—100 bales broken cassia. For Lisbon—12 cases Chinaware. For London—11 packages merchandise.

Per steamer *Sydney*, sailed on the 15th July. For Milan—6 bales raw silk. For London—15 bales raw silk and 1 case silks. For Marseille—150 bales raw silk, 7 cases silks, 2 cases preserves, and 1,157 packages tea. For Havre—25 packages tea and mats. For Lyons—291 bales raw silk.

OPPIUM.

HONGKONG, 21st July.—Bengal.—The market has been very active during the past week and rates have advanced. Closing quotations are:—New Patna \$880, Old Patna \$880, and New Benares \$880.

Malwa.—There has been little doing in this drug during the past week and rates remain unchanged. Latest quotations are:—

New \$71.00 with allowance of nil.
Old (2 yrs.) \$740 " " of nil to 1 cattie.
" (3/4 yrs.) \$780 " " " to 3 " "
" (5/6 yrs.) \$800 " " " to 2 " "
" (7/8 yrs.) \$810 " " " to 1 1/2 " "
" (9/10 yrs.) \$850 " " " to 2 1/2 " "

Persian.—There has been no improvement in the market during the past week. Closing figures are:—Oily \$610 and Paper-tied \$650 to \$760 according to quality.

Today's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	893	chests
Old Patna	195	"
New Benares	28	"
Old Benares	5	"
Malwa	554	"
Persian	384	"

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1899.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July 16	812 1/2	870	8 2 1/2	—	700	—
July 18	812 1/2	870	8 2 1/2	—	"	—
July 17	812 1/2	867 1/2	8 2 1/2	—	"	—
July 18	815	875	8 2 1/2	—	"	—
July 19	820	875	8 2 1/2	—	"	—
July 20	827 1/2	875	8 2 1/2	—	"	—
July 21	830	880	830	—	"	—

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 21st July.—A very active market prevails only for good superior grades; others are more or less without enquiry. Stocks about 6,000 bales.

Bombay—15.50 to 16.00 picul.
Kurrachee—15.75 to 18.00 picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca—15.75 to 18.00 picul.
Shanghai and Japanese—19.00 to 20.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo—19.00 to 20.00 "
Malras (Best)—to — "
Sales: 1,800 bales Bengal (Rangoon, new), andacca.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 21st July.—The market is easier the crop having been safely gathered. Quotations are:—

Saigon Ordinary—\$2.40 to 2.45
" Round, good quality—2.80 to 2.85
" Long—3.10 to 3.15
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 1—2.80 to 2.85
" Garden, No. 1—3.25 to 3.30
" White—8.75 to 3.0
" Fine Cargo—4.05 to 4.10

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 21st July.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PRICE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn:—50 bales No. 6 at \$63, 1,600 bales No. 10 at \$61.50 to \$79.50, 500 bales No. 12 at \$68.50 to \$75, 200 bales No. 16 at \$8 to \$89, 550 bales No. 20 at \$79.50 to \$85. Grey Shirtings:—1,800 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. B Joss o. 1 at \$2.97 1/2, 2,100 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$1.97 1/2, 750 pieces 7 lbs. S Lion No. 2 at \$1.80, 1,200 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Red 7 Roy at 2.60, 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Mandarin at \$3.80; 600 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Red Cock at \$2.60, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Ticket at \$3.95, 600 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Red Cock at \$2.60. White Shirtings:—500 pieces No. 30 at \$3.60, 1,500 pieces D 70 at \$3.70, 1,500 pieces S Q at \$3.45, 1,000 pieces G 1d Goose at \$4.40, 400 pieces Blue Lion at \$6.00, 1,500 pieces Fox and Duck at \$5.30, 500 pieces No. 900 at \$4.17 1/2, 500 pieces S S at 4.60, 1,000 Flower Chop at \$4.97 1/2, 1,200 pieces Blue Lion at \$6.00, 1,000 pieces O Chop at \$4.25, 500 pieces Flowers Chop at \$1.97 1/2, 500 pieces O Chop at \$1.25, 300 pieces N 1 at \$6.12 1/2, 100 pieces Elephant and Tree at \$5.40, 4,000 pieces D 70 at \$3.67 1/2. T. Cloths:—600 pieces 8 lbs. V V at \$2.95, 600 pieces X X at \$3.10, 900 pieces 8 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.75, 600 pieces V V at \$2.95, 600 pieces X X at \$3.00, 3,750 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Gold Dragon at \$2.35. Drills:—100 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$5.40. White Irishes:—500 pieces folds, Gold Stag at \$4.87 1/2, 500 pieces S S at \$4.82 1/2, 250 pieces folds, No. 1 at \$4.87 1/2, 500 No. 2 at \$4.57 1/2.

COTTON YARN—

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s 57.00 to 90.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24 101.00 to 108.00
" 22 to 24 106.00 to 110.00
" 28 to 32 114.00 to 120.00
" 38 to 42 125.00 to 131.00

COTTON PRICE GOODS—

per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs. 1.70 to 1.80
7lbs. 1.90 to 2.00
8 1/2 lbs. 2.35 to 3.10
9 to 10 lbs. 3.25 to 4.00

White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.3 to 2.50
54 to 60 " 2.70 to 3.35
64 to 68 " 3.50 to 4.85
Fine 4.30 to 7.05
Book-folds. 3.75 to 6.85
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ... 0.60 to 1.85
T. Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y. 1.52 to 1.72
7lbs. (32 ") ... 1.85 to 2.10
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs. 1.62 to 1.82
7lbs. (32 "), " 2.10 to 2.75
8 to 8 1/2 oz. (36 in) 2.35 to 3.20
Drills, English—40 yds. 14 to 16lbs 3.65 to 6.85

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 8lbs. 1.60 to 4.75
Brocades—Dyed 3.10 — —
per yard
Damasks 0.13 to 0.14
Chintzes—Assorted 0.03 — —
Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.20 to 0.40
Velveteens—18 in. 0.18 to 0.19
per dozen

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.25 to 1.25

WOOLLEN—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.62 1/2 to 1.52 1/2
German — to —
Habit, Med. and Broad Cloths. 1.20 to 2.25
per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet 6.10 to 9.50
Assorted 6.20 to 9.60
Camlets—Assorted 1.50 to 31.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted 8.00 to 20.00
Orleans—Plum 7.50 to 8.50
per pair
Blankets—4 to 12 lb. (pair) 4.50 to 14.00

METALS—

per picul
Iron—Nail Rod 4.75 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar ... 5.00 to —
Swedish Bar 6.50 to —
Small Round Rod 5.25 to —
Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. 6.00 to —
Wire 15/25 9.50 to —
Old Wire Rope 2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 9.00 to —
Australian 8.95 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz. 42.00 to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz. 41.50 to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz. 41.50 to —
Composition Nails 65.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs 43.00 to —
Tiles — to —
Tin 6.00 to —
per box
Tin-Plates 7.50 to —
per cwt. case
Steel 1/2 to 1 6.00 to —
SUNDRIES—per picul
Quicksilver 149.00 to —
per box
Window Glass 5.75 to —
per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil 2.21 to —

HANGHAI, 15th July.—(From Messrs. Noel Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.—Business is rapidly getting into full swing for the Spring trade as the natives are gradually waking up to the actual position of the home markets. During the week under review a very extensive business, from all accounts, must have gone through, both in goods "to arrive" and also in orders for next year's trade, in some cases extending so far ahead as May/June shipment. Sales from stock have necessarily been of less consequence, available supplies of suitable cargo being comparatively scarce. The firmness of manufacturers has been frequently demonstrated lately, when the delay of a few hours in answering a telegram has either prevented the business going through except at a substantial advance or the requirement of an extra month or two for the delivery. Many, if not the majority of the forward transactions, are being done on a sterling basis, although the natives do not seem to put much faith in the stability of Exchange. A distinct advance is noticeable in current prices, both privately and at Auction, but even now they are mostly below replacing cost. The markets in America appear to be more difficult to deal with even than Manchester, there being very little obtainable now earlier than February/March shipment. I certainly look as though the demand had overtaken the production in both countries, in which case there should be better opportunities for Yarns. There is the usual lull in the trade with the Outports that comes with the hot weather and clearances are falling off proportion, but it does not betoken and weakness in the markets.

Metals, 17th July.—(From Messrs. Alex. Balfour & Co.'s Report.)—There has been very little business done during the past week, the market being too well stocked to entertain new offers. Some few deliveries have been taken, beyond that there has been nothing done. At auction:—175 piculs old Telegraph Wire at Tls. 1.67; 500 piculs old 1 1/2 in. Plates at Tls. 1.64; 75; 200 piculs old Round Iron at Tls. 2.31; 400 piculs Guide R. ps at Tls. 2.75; 100 cases Galvanised Corrugated Iron G. 24 at Tls. 610.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 21st July.

ON LONDON.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2

ON PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand	2.49
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.52 1/2

ON GERMANY.

On demand	2.02
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ON NEW YORK.

Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	49 1/2

ON BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Transfer	147 1/2
Bank, on demand	148

ON CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Transfer	147 1/2
Bank, on demand	148

ON SHANGHAI.

Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73

ON YOKOHAMA.

On demand	4 1/2 % pm.
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ON MANILA.

On demand	2 % pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.

On demand	1 1/2 % pm.
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate, 10.06

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael, 52.50

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 21st July.—The market generally, with one or two exceptions, such as Banks and Steamboats, has ruled quieter during the week and rates have been inclined to fall.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai after a few small sales at 315 suddenly jumped to 320 and later to 328 per cent. prem. with small buyers for cash and forward delivery, but very few sellers; business has been restricted by the want of sellers; the market closes at 328 firm. Nationals have ruled very firm and in good demand at 25 after small sales at 23 and 24.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Small sales of Unions at 237 1/2 and China Traders at 262 is the only business reported.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs and Chinas have changed hands in small lots at quotations.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been in good demand and a good many shares have changed hands at 332, 332 1/2, and 332 1/2, cash, whilst time sales have been effected at equivalent rates, chiefly for September and October. Indo-Chinas show a slight advance with sales at 362 and 362 1/2, closing steady at 363. Douglasses continue quiet and neglected with sellers at 356 1/2. China Manilas are still in request at 391 and still difficult to obtain. China Mutuals unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have found buyers at 173 for cash and close steady at that rate, whilst sellers forward at equivalent rates rule the market. Luzons remain entirely out of the market.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled unusually quiet and weak at 14 with few if any sales for either cash or time. Charbonnages continue dull and without business. Queens remain with sellers at 50 cents and a small business. Olivers A and B have found buyers at quotations. Raubs, after fair sales at 364, 364 1/2, and 365 have gradually weakened to 361 1/2. Great Easterns have been negotiated at 2.50 and 32 and Jelebus at 13.50 and 13.75.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have found buyers

at 400 per cent. prem. and more could be placed at that rate. Kowloon Wharves continue steady after fair sales at 397. The Directors of this Company have decided to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent. Wanchais remain unchanged and without business. New Amoy Docks are enquired for at quotation without bringing out sellers.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled easier with sellers and only small sales at 398. Hotels have improved a little with sales at 106 cash, 106 1/2 delivery 31st inst., and at 108 for August, the stock closing quiet at 106 1/2. West Points have been dealt in to a fair extent at 334 and 333 1/2 and Humphreys have changed hands at 112.

COTTONS.—No business to report. Quotations except Hongkongs are taken from last Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Star Ferries have changed hands in small lots at quotation. Green Islands at 323 1/2 and 323 1/2, Ices at 118 and 120, and Electrics at 112 1/2, 113 1/2, and 113. Watsons have ruled quieter with sellers at 18 and 17 1/2 and no sales and close at 17 with sellers.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[335, buyers]
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	328 p. ct. prem. =
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$25, sellers
Four. Shares	£8	\$25, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	nominal.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$0.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.75, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$17 1/2, sales & seller.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 67 1/2
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 65
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 75
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 30
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 55.
Hongkong	\$100	\$80, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$5.25, sales
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$43, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$0	\$23 1/2, sellers
H. & C. B. Kerv	\$50	\$25.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$127, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$13, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$145.
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$106 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$120, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$97, sales & sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$18, buyers
H. & W. Dook	\$125	\$400 p. ct. p. em. =
Insurance—		[625, buyers]
Canton	\$50	\$40.
China Fire	\$20	\$88 1/2, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$62, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$110.
North-China	£25	Tls. 195
Straits	\$20	\$6 1/2, les & buyer
Union	\$50	\$237 1/2, sales & buyers
Yongtze	\$60	\$11, buyer.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$98, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$12, seller
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$0, sales & buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$33 1/2, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$56 1/2, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs 250	\$245
Gr. Estn. & C. d. min	\$1	\$2, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$7 1/2, buyers
Jelebu	\$5	\$13.75, buyers
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c	50 cents, sales & buyers
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$6, buyers [sellers]
Do. B.	\$4 1/2	\$5, buyers
Punjom	\$6	\$14, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$2 1/2
Raubs	15s 10d	\$61 1/2, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6 1/2	\$15 1/2, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$91, sales & buyers
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£9, 15s, buyers
China Ordinary	£10	£6, 0s, buyers
Do.	£5	£3, 0s, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$16 1/2, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$32 1/2
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$62 1/2, buyers
Star Ferry	\$7 1/2	\$16 1/2, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$3	\$4, sellers
United Asbestos	\$2	\$2
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37 1/2	\$40 1/2, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$17, sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker

SHA GHAI, 17th July.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—Business has been a little more active this week. We note a large improvement in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, and Langkat shares have been changing hands at very irregular rates. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A few cash shares were sold early in the week at 315 per cent. premium. An improvement of the price in London, and a consequent rise to 314 per cent. in Hongkong, caused a strong demand here and shares were placed on the 15th at 320 per cent. premium. Marine Insurance.—No local business has been reported. China Traders' shares were wanted at 262. Yangtzes can be placed at 114. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs are obtainable at 332 1/2, while Chinas are wanted at 333, and offering at 339. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamboat shares have improved to 332, at which shares are wanted. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.—Shares were placed to Hongkong at 311 1/2 ex div., and locally at 311 1/2 cum div. We quote the shares at 311 1/2 ex div. Sugar.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 53, Tls. 51, and Tls. 55. Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in Boyd & Co. were placed at Tls. 188 1/2. Shanghai Dock shares were sold, Preference at Tls. 110, and ordinary at Tls. 101 cash, for July and Tls. 102 for August. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares were sold at Tls. 185 cash, Tls. 190 for August, and Tls. 195 for October. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares are obtainable at Tls. 55, cum div. Humphreys Estate and Finance shares were placed from Hongkong at \$11.25 for 30th September delivery. Industrial.—Shanghai Gas shares were sold at Tls. 195 cum div. Major Brothers shares are offering at Tls. 40. Ewo Cotton Mill shares were sold at Tls. 67, and Internationals at Tls. 67 1/2. Yah-loong Mill shares were placed at Tls. 52/55, and are offering at the higher rate. Shanghai Ice, C. S. & E. Co. shares were sold at Tls. 35 1/2. In consequence of the large demand for ice, and the necessity to add to the working plant, the Directors propose to issue 4000 new shares, thereby increasing the paid up Capital to Tls. 20,000. Miscellaneous.—The Shanghai Waterworks Co. have declared an interim dividend of 15 per cent, payable at exchange 3/8 on the 26th current. Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 55 for cash, for August, and for September. Shanghai-Lingkat Tobacco Co.—A telegram on the 10th from the Estate reporting that there was a flow of 16,000 gallons on the 9th, caused a demand for shares, and business was done at Tls. 110 and Tls. 150 for cash, and Tls. 105 for August. Shares have since changed hands at Tls. 150/90 cash, Tls. 125 for July, and Tls. 175, Tls. 135, and Tls. 140 for September. The course of the market will depend on the news expected to-day. Hull and Holtz shares were sold at 36. Loans.—The following Debentures were sold:—Wharf 6 per cent. at Tls. 01, Gas 6 per cent. at Tls. 100, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco 8 per cent. at Tls. 100, and Shanghai-Lingkat Tobacco 10 per cent. at Tls. 10, plus the accrued interest in all cases.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Diomed (str.), Ballarat (str.), Patroclus (str.), Glengyle (str.), Caledonia (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.), Socotra (str.).
For BREMEN.—Prinz Heinrich (str.).
For MARSEILLE.—Socotra (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.).
For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Socotra (str.).
Rickmers (str.), Alexia (str.), Willenberg (str.), Saxonia (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—City of Rio de Janeiro (str.), Nippon Maru (str.), Carmarthen (str.), Doric (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of China (str.).
For VICTORIA, B.C., VIA SHANGHAI.—Tacoma (str.).
For VICTORIA AND SEATTLE.—Kamakura Maru (str.).
For PORTLAND, O.—Monmouth (str.).
For NEW YORK.—Pisa (str.), Yangtze (str.), Ghazee (str.), Governor Robt. Josephus (str.), James.
For AUSTRALIA.—Teinan (str.), Yacata (str.).
For GENOA VIA STRAITS, ROMBA.—Domenico Balduino (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

- July—
 14. Maohew, British str., from Bangkok.
 15. Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 15. Oceanien, French str., from Marseilles.
 15. Maasang, British str., from Sandakan.
 15. Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 15. Haiching, British str., from Tamsui.
 15. Loyal, German str., from Canton.
 15. Choyang, British str., from Wuhu.
 16. China, German str., from Saigon.
 16. Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.
 16. Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
 16. Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 16. Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
 16. Sherard Osborn, Brit. str., from Foochow.
 16. Yorktown, American g.-bt., from Manila.
 16. Sullberg, German str., from Chefoo.
 17. Mongkut, British str., from Bangkok.
 17. Taisang, British str., from Canton.
 17. Oopack, British str., from Liverpool.
 17. Bengloe, British str., from Shanghai.
 17. Indrani, British str., from New York.
 17. Pakhan, British str., from Saigon.
 17. Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 17. Doris, British str., from San Francisco.
 17. Pakhoi, British str., from Swatow.
 17. Indrapura, British str., from Amoy.
 17. Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
 18. Moravia, Austrian str., from Singapore.
 18. Bayern, German str., from Shanghai.
 18. Bombay, British str., from London.
 18. Hohenzollern, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
 18. Ingraban, German str., from Canton.
 18. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 18. Kinshiu Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 18. Nanyang, German str., from Taiwanfoo.
 18. Oslo, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
 18. Tientsin, British str., from Swatow.
 18. Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
 19. Fausang, British str., from Singapore.
 19. Argyll, British str., from Singapore.
 19. Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
 19. Rosetta, British str., from Yokohama.
 19. Thales, British str., from Coast Ports.
 19. Cheangchow, British str., from Straits.
 19. Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 19. Atapa, British str., from New York.
 19. Chowfa, British str., from Bangkok.
 19. Teenkai, British str., from Liverpool.
 19. Unity, Norwegian str., from Sourabaya.
 20. Pakhoi, British str., from Canton.
 20. Tacoma, British str., from Tacoma.
 20. Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
 20. Sullberg, German str., from Canton.
 20. Plover, British gunboat, from Straits.
 20. Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 20. Patroilus, British str., from Shanghai.
 21. ne, French str., from Haiphong.
 21. Amara, British str., from Singapore.
 21. Ballarat, British str., from Shanghai.
 21. Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 21. Bellerophon, British str., from Amoy.
 21. Glengyle, British str., from Foochow.
 21. Parramatta, British str., from Bombay.
 21. Choyang, British str., from Canton.
 21. Kweiyang, British str., from Hongay.
 21. Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

- July—
 15. Astec, Hawaiian str., for San Francisco.
 15. Sydney, French str., for Europe.
 15. Nestor, British str., for Moji.
 15. Kiangpak, Chinese str., for Amoy.
 15. Telena, British str., for Nagasaki.
 15. Menelau, British str., for Shanghai.
 15. Marie Joben, German str., for Hongay.
 15. Loksang, British str., for Tamsui.
 15. Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
 15. Oceanien, French str., for Shanghai.
 15. Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 15. Belgian King, British str., for San Diego.
 15. Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 15. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 15. Tam O'Shanter, Amr. ship, for New York.
 16. Equatoria, Belgian str., for Hankow.
 16. Sikh, British str., for Shanghai.
 16. Taisan, British str., for Foochow.
 16. Loyal, German str., for Hongay.
 17. Zweena, British str., for Saigon.
 17. Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 18. China, Amr. str., for San Francisco.
 18. Triton, German str., for Saigon.
 18. Indrani, British str., for Shanghai.

18. Wittenberg, German str., for Yokohama.
 18. Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
 18. Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 18. Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 18. Hermes, Norw. str., for Tientsin.
 18. Oopack, British str., for Shanghai.
 18. Sullberg, German str., for Canton.
 18. Pakhoi, British str., for Canton.
 19. Empress of Japan, Brit. str., for V'couver.
 19. Bayern, German str., for Europe.
 19. Clara, German str., for Hoihow.
 19. Indrapura, British str., for New York.
 19. Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 19. Hating, French str., for Hoihow.
 19. Taichow, British str., for Bangkok.
 19. Tientsin, British str., for Bangkok.
 19. Bengloe, British str., for London.
 19. Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 20. Teenkai, British str., for Shanghai.
 20. Bucephalus, British str., for Hongay.
 20. Argyll, British str., for Shanghai.
 20. Bombay, British str., for Nagasaki.
 20. Moravia, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 20. Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 20. Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.
 20. Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
 20. Hyson, British str., for Calcutta.
 20. Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 20. Pakhoi, British str., for Chefoo.
 20. Fausang, British str., for Hekodate.
 21. Ingraban, German str., for Chefoo.
 21. Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 21. Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 21. Thales, British str., for Coast Ports.
 21. Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 21. Amara, British str., for Hakodate.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Oceanien*, from Marseilles, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Hauser, Mrs. Yap Quan Sang and son, Messrs. G. W. Lewis, Abdulhym, Tan Sun Hoe, Si Yang Han, Max Leopold, Dar n and Miss Lorig; for Shanghai, Messrs. Brakmann, de Merny, Dumas Vence, Harris, Watin, Mr. and Mr. Desquens, Messrs. Walterham, Van Bergen, Alexians, Mrs. Tchass, Mrs. Felmann and Mrs. Bertha; for Nagasaki, Messrs. Katka, Griffiths and Aike Aton; for Kobe, Miss Starheff; for Yokohama, Messrs. Foukouba, Tokunway, Hay shi, Janse.
 Per *Doris*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mrs. Barry Baldwin, Messrs. N. Baldwin, Z. Oppenheimer, Mrs. P. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. George, Messrs. Reynolds, Victor Murray, Miss Dally, Miss Dounenberg, Miss D. E. Hazeland, Mr. G. A. Shufeldt, Mrs. P. Dawson, Mr. R. E. Baldwin, Miss O. M. Turra, Miss Dorothy Baldwin, Mr. R. A. Ainsworth, Mrs. R. Manier, Mr. and Mrs. Ossario, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and 2 children, Mrs. Murray and child, Mr. L. Beaton, Mrs. Beaton and child, Mrs. E. Morrison, and Capt. E. Housbery.
 Per *Bayern*, from Shanghai, for Europe, Messrs. H. Gadelius, V. Röhr, Garnaue, F. Huchting, Assessor Gunther, I. A. McIlhenny, G. Thiel, Caneva, T. Vogt, E. G. Bunn, A. Greenwood, Kampmeier, Lo Tseyen, A. H. Bowie, H. Wendelin and G. Arndt, Misses E. Colombo and Franzini; for Hongkong, Messrs. F. L. Rodgers and P. Privat.
 Per *Hohenzollern*, from Yokohama, Miss Garrison, Capt. A. J. Jackson, Messrs. W. Grant, H. Green, White, Gowings, Kruse, Boeckelmann, Jensen, Widdecke, P. A. Slowna, H. Lieke, and J. Lietke.
 Per *Bombay*, for Hongkong from London, Mr. J. Squires; from Singapore, Comdr. de Grana Fernandes, Mr. L. Fernandes, and Mrs. L. Fernandes; for Shanghai, from London, Messrs. W. L. Gerard, T. S. Guyer, and G. S. Lindsay; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. R. Bodden.
 Per *Rosetta*, from Yokohama, Messrs. Riley, Harrison, Rayavet and child, J. D. Smart, Lord Huntingdon, Lady Huntingdon, Messrs. W. Wilson, C. Wilson, H. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Lawson, Hon. G. Hamilton, Messrs. Blackhall, L. Peck, Shimarnuva, J. Shaad, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Messrs. Martino and J. Fisher.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sydney*, from Hongkong for Saigon, Messrs. Lelardoux and Michel; for Singapore, Miss E. D. Hume, Messrs. G. Mudge, J. Prenyt, A. Ollivers, F. Schwalbe, C. J. Judah, and S. Ezekiel, Mrs. S. Artoon and 2 daughters; for

Marseilles, Dr. S. Flexner, Messrs. F. P. Gay and E. F. N. Tavares; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mr. Paul Kremer; from Yokohama, Mrs. Lelardoux, Mr. Léchelle; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Mr. N. Cloke; from Yokohama, Messrs. J. L. Subirades and Adolphe Chagnort; from Kobe, Mr. J. B. Cohen; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and 2 children; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mr. Moise Michel, and Rev. P. Sabas Wilhem; from Nagasaki, Mr. S. Cherhass; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Ayama and 2 children, Messrs. Tokiyoshi Yokoi, Mitsutaro Shirai, Yemori, T. Sakaguchi, H. Aitoku, W. Th. Beard, and Lucien Bérard; from Kobe, Mr. F. H. C. Harris; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Oulgate, and Miss Vercelleri.

Per *Oceanien*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. B. Foster, Comdr. F. H. Holmes, Messrs. O. H. Barker, E. Johnab, and W. Parkinson, Misses Neal and Wilson; for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez, and Master M. de Souza; for Kobe, Mr. S. J. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Roher; for Yokohama, Messrs. H. Sasaki, K. Fujio, Kataoka, W. Peard, Thomas, and Daron, and Miss Lorig.

Per *China*, for Shanghai, Mrs. H. George, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mitchell; for Nagasaki, Mr. H. Alexander; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gorham; for Yokohama, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Mrs. A. Forrest, Rev. H. A. Kemp, Mr. F. Ross, Mrs. W. H. Avery, and Mr. P. de Benedetta; for San Francisco, Mr. E. N. Rose, Comdr. Blocklinger, Mr. Wong Chung, Miss Wong Tuk, Col. Van Valz, U.S.A., Mrs. Van Valz, Mrs. C. H. Reeves, Messrs. A. Seabury, Peter Peterson, J. H. Watson, Mrs. Yee Quoon, Mrs. Pang Ah Kee, Mrs. Chin See, Mr. Lee Yick, Master Lee Kum, Mrs. Lee Lew and infant, Mr. C. Von Dillenburg, and Mr. E. P. Floroz; for Seattle, Messrs. Wm. Toy and T. Donaghy; for New York, Miss Esther White; for Bremen, Mr. F. Brockelman; for Hamburg, Mr. Max Leopold.

Per *Bayern*, from Yokohama, for Genoa, Miss Garrison; for Southampton, Capt. A. J. Jackson, Messrs. W. Grant, H. Green, White, and Gowings; for Bremen, Messrs. Boeckelmann, Jensen, Widdecke, and Kruse; from Nagasaki, for Bremen, Mr. A. Ibsen; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mr. H. Gadelius; for Genoa, Messrs. V. Röhr, Garnaue, F. Huchting, A. Gunther, Gust Thiel, Caneva, and F. Vogt, Misses Colombo and Franzini; for Southampton, Messrs. J. A. McIlhenny, E. G. Bunn, and A. Greenwood; for London, Mr. A. W. Bowie; for Bremen, Messrs. Kampmeier and Garndt; for Hamburg, Mr. W. Wendelin; from Foochow, for Southampton, Mr. Lo Tseyen; from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. G. C. Turner, R. A. Ross, A. de Alizalde, E. Ormachea, J. Azcarreta, M. Prez, G. Walker, J. Bornes, and H. Turner; for Port Said, Mr. A. Eidelstein; for Genoa, Messrs. F. Kerohoff, A. Eidelstein, and A. Moller; for London, Messrs. A. Johnston, P. M. B. Lake, and J. McDougall; for Southampton, Mr. A. Crompton; for Bremen, Capt. Drewes, Messrs. E. Stalboon, G. Johansen, H. Wiens, and Capt. E. Woltersdorff.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Shanghai, Sir Chas Ross Bart, Mrs. Saur, Miss Funk, Messrs. Pardey and A. R. Riddle; for Nagasaki, Capt. C. H. Harrington, and Mr. C. J. T. Lea; for Kobe, Mrs. L. H. Glover, Messrs. N. J. Moses, W. O. Rowe, G. E. Seybolt, and G. W. Lewis; for Yokohama, Capt. R. Morris, R.A., Lieut. R. W. Castle, Misses (2) Mast, Mrs. Mast, Mrs. Wynter, Messrs. R. R. Martin and E. Bedloe; for Vancouver, Lieut. C. F. Rundall, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Locke; for Portland, Mr. F. A. White; for Quebec, Consul-General J. de Navarro; for New York, Consul and Mrs. Hershheim; for San Francisco, Messrs. A. W. Brewin and D. Slezinger; for London, Comdr. P. S. St. John, R.N., Mrs. St. John, Lieut. O. D. L. Williams, Dr. J. Donelan, Miss H. M. Hamper, Messrs. C. Crane and R. H. Wood; for Liverpool, Misses S. Bailey and G. Raza; from Shanghai, for Kobe, Mr. F. A. Brockelmann; from Shanghai, for London, Mr. E. Hovelague; from Shanghai, for Paris, Vicomte de Polignac; from Yokohama, for London, Mrs. W. G. Clarke.